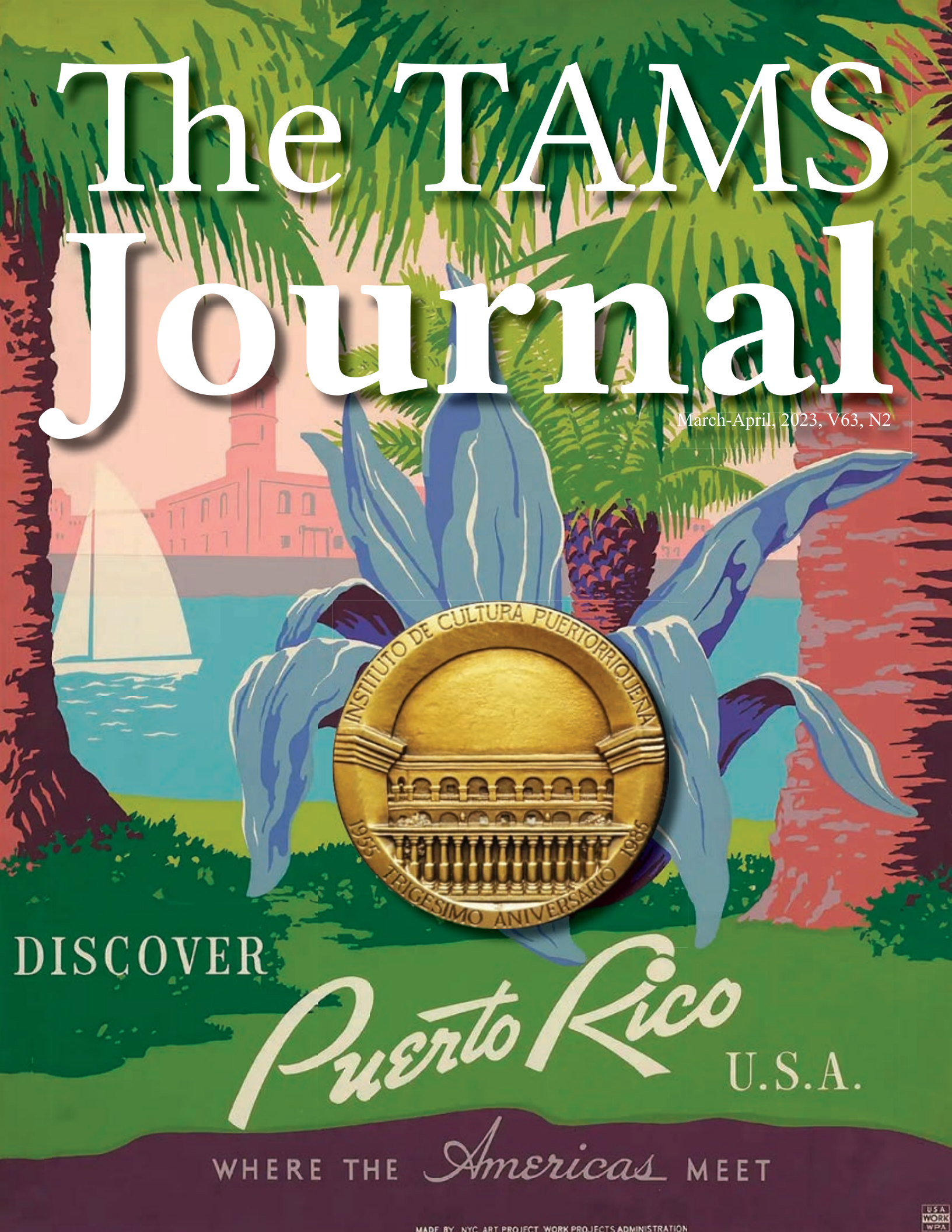
The TAMS Journal

March-April, 2023, V63, N2



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The TAMS Journal

The Bi-Monthly Publication of the Token and Medal Society

March-April, 2023: V63, N2

About the Cover

A poster highlighting the beauty of Puerto Rico introduces our front cover to springtime, and invites you to read up on author Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz's article on the medals of the "ICP".

About Us

The TAMS Journal (Publication No. 599-550; ISSN 0039-8233) is the official publication of the Token and Medal Society. Published six times per year, this venerable magazine was first mailed to members in April 1961. A typical *TAMS Journal* issue includes articles, society news, hobby announcements, library updates, advertisements (every member is entitled to a free 25-word classified ad in each issue), and maverick token listings and attributions.

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Editor Greg Burns

Columnists
Paul Cunningham
John D. Mutch
David E. Schenkman

Our Mission

The Token and Medal Society, Inc., is an educational and non-profit organization devoted to furthering the exonumia field consisting of all forms of tokens, medals, badges, and other items of a related nature. The aims of TAMS are:

- To promote and stimulate the study of tokens and medals,
- To cultivate fraternal collector relations,
- To encourage research and articles and recordings pertaining thereto,
- To disperse information and knowledge in a society's journal,
- To advance interest and prestige,
- To promote meetings at conventions,
- To promote and encourage distinct classifications at exhibits,
- To endeavor to determine values of rarities,
- To permanently record historical information relating to tokens and medals by publishing original works by members, and by reprinting old works not readily available to present day collectors.

Visit Us on the Web

TAMS maintains a web presence at www.tokenandmedal.org, where you can find the latest, most up-to-date information on the society's activities.

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From the President

Greetings Members!

I trust this finds you all well, and enjoying our wonderful hobby!

It has been a busy start to 2023! In January, I ventured to Orlando, Florida, for the FUN Show. A show of this magnitude allows one to connect with specialists in so many areas. I was eager to learn about the "Short Snorter Project" from Thomas Sparks, watch a hobo nickel being carved, chat with early American medals expert John Kraljevich, seek some guidance about a "suspect" Ohio obsolete note from specialist Wendell Wolka, catch up with the "ever busy" TAMS Secretary Donna Moon, and so much more! What a *great* show!

After returning to Ohio, a few day trips and weekend getaways have allowed me to attend shows in Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and Greenville, Ohio! Both dealers and collectors reiterate, "The hobby is vibrant here in the MidWest!" But, you know what also is vibrant?...Stealing! I've received word that there was a "smash & grab" at the January Greenhills show near Cincinnati. Additionally, news outlets have reported that shortly after leaving the Dayton, Ohio, show, a dealer noticed he had a flat tire. After pulling into a gas station for assistance, thieves smashed his windows and made off with briefcases full of the days proceeds. These incidences are not isolated cases and warrant a few words here. Be forever vigilant when attending and leaving shows! Keep cash hidden! Walk in groups if possible and be alert to your surroundings! Be proactive and be safe!!

And now a little business...

TAMS continues to receive some additional PR courtesy of the *CoinWorld* podcast. During my January travels throughout Florida, I was a guest of Editorial Director Larry Jewett and featured on Episode #191. "A Spotlight on Tokens and Medals" gives insight into my hobby journey with TAMS, and can be heard on your favorite streaming platform.

I also received word that in late March the Newman Numismatic Portal will feature an interview with David Schenkman for their audio podcast. Dave indicates he'll "give TAMS some good plugs and encourage membership!"

Please solicit your collecting friends to give these podcasts a listen, sign up a new member, and help your TAMS grow!!

And lastly, it's time to start making plans to attend the TAMS Annual membership meeting and TAMS Banquet in Pittsburgh. Held during the ANA World's Fair of Money (August 8-12), we would love to see as many of you as possible. Once again, our banquet will feature the infamous TAMS Auction! This is a major fundraiser for TAMS! Won't you consider donating a token, medal, book, or other numismatic/exonumia item? Donations may be mailed to President Jim Brokamp (send me an email to receive postal address). Stay tuned, as Secretary Donna Moon will have all of the banquet details in her upcoming columns!

Till next time..."Good health and happy collecting,"

Jim Brokamp

Advertising Space Available

Enjoying the full color layout in *TAMS Journal*? Have a product or service you'd like to let our readers know about? Consider a high-impact ad in our next issue at very reasonable rates. See further in this issue for the submittal and financial details, and email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com to arrange a productive advertising presentation!

Jewish medals and tokens

are featured in virtually every issue of the award-winning quarterly journal of the American Israel Numismatic Association, The Shekel, along with full color articles on coins from ancient Judea to modern Israel. Join AINA for the low price of $18 (for email delivery for one year), $34 for two years, or $40 for a printed copy to US addresses ($78 for two years). You can enroll on TheShekel.org (click on the membership tab), or send a check to AINA, 201 East 31 St. #2A, New York, NY 10016. New members get a free Women's Suffrage medal.

Civil War Token Society

founded in 1967, shares with TAMS many of the same goals and interests. Sample copies of its quarterly journal and membership information are available by emailing cwtpal@aol.com.

Learn more online at www.cwtsociety.com.

Fingers on the Keyboard

Have you all made your travel plans for Pittsburgh in August? We'll shortly be letting folks know about specifics for the TAMS board of directors and annual membership meetings and banquet to be held Wednesday, August 9, and I know the available banquet tickets go quickly, so plan to get your order in early.

And as long as we're discussing the TAMS meetings in Pittsburgh, are there any agenda items readers would want to propose for the executive body to consider? How about the general structure of TAMS, financial issues, the publication, volunteer opportunities, or presentation of awards? No topic's off limits, so let your voice be heard.

TAMSJ's last issue had a bit of a disappointment in the printing department. The cover printing (a heavier stock printed separately from the interior pages) had some color/contrast issues go awry, with a rather garish result. Errr, sorry about that. Have discussed it with the printer and they've made some procedural changes to hopefully avoid such an outcome in the future. Wish us luck!

Another conversation I had recently with our printer covered a possible option of a perfect-bound spine versus the current saddle-stitched spine. I've been given a few samples to evaluate, and they're pretty nice, though they'd require some minor layout adjustments to the central gutter (the perfect-bound spine does not open up as completely as the saddle-stitched, so I'd have to steal some room for that approach). Got any opinions about that? Let me know.

I hope that everyone's caught up on their dues as TAMS Secretary Donna Moon admonished in the last issue. We've got some terrific articles lined up and I wouldn't want anyone to miss any of them.

Till next issue, yours truly...

Greg Burns, Editor

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Secretary's Report

Donna Moon, Secretary

Outstanding Dues Payments

All, the third and final notice for dues payments went out yesterday. Should you receive a notice, please pay your dues as quickly as you can so I can update our records. If you do not send in your dues, this will be your last *TAMS Journal*.

Worlds Fair Of Money Activities For TAMS Members

Our general meeting will be held at 1PM on Wednesday, August 9, in one of the meeting rooms at the convention. As soon we get confirmation on the room number I will let everyone know. There will also be a speaker. When I receive confirmation on what the topic will be I will include that in my next report.

The banquet will be held at Fogo de Chão on Wednesday, August 9, where you will have the full churrasco experience. I have made reservations for 40 members and will supply more information regarding cost and other information shortly. Please let me know if you are interested in attending our banquet at your earliest convenience. Please note that we have an auction at the banquet and are in need of items to be auctioned off for the good of the club. Please let me or Jim Brokamp know if you have any items that you would like to submit for the auction.

New Members

Number	Name	State	Collects	Sponsor
8856	Beck, Paul	IN	NW Indiana trade tokens and Masonic pennies	Jim Brokamp
8847	Bennick, Greg	WA	Errors, convict love tokens	Dave Bennick
8848	Cole, Howard	CA	Transportation tokens, California tokens	
8849	Gray III, John	CA	Tokens from museums, special events world wide sites	Larry Baber
8852	Howard, Tim	KY	Kentucky	Jim Brokamp
8844	Johns, Kenny	IN	So-called dollars, medals and some tokens	Terry Hess
8845	Lascarides, Michael	NJ	Casino chips, wooden nickels	
J8855	Legacy Knights Num. Soc.	OH		Jim Brokamp
8850	Speiser, Mike	OH	Pre-1920 tokens	Jim Brokamp
8846	Spellman, David D.	CO	Tokens from Black Hawk, Colorado	
8853	Klein, Roy	OH	Antique poker chips	Jim Brokamp
8851	Starcher, Jeff	KY	Anything US	Jim Brokamp
8854	Rahmoeller, Seth	AR	Missouri tokens	

Address Changes

8591	Aalbers, Glen L.	AZ
8622	Boykin, Dennis W.	MD
1464	Gregory, J. F.	VA
8800	Langham, Dallas	IL
LM154	Partin, Randy	AL
8655	Safe, Scott	CA
7995	Vandervort, Leonard	AZ
LM71	Wibker, Cindy	FL
8092	Wolf, Carl	IL

Resigned

8669	Bundy, Joel T	VA
8620	Dixon, Thomas	MA
8384	Jach, Karen	WI

Deceased

6218	Clark, Farrell T.	NY
4114	Gentle, George	NY
8507	Meyer, Edward D.	MI
7358	Shaw, Dallas A.	AL

Moving?

Please advise TAMS so that your journal reaches you. Send your info to TAMS c/o Donna Moon, 3242 Rider Place, Orlando, FL 32817-2047, or by email to fun_dmoon@yahoo.com.

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The Medals of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture

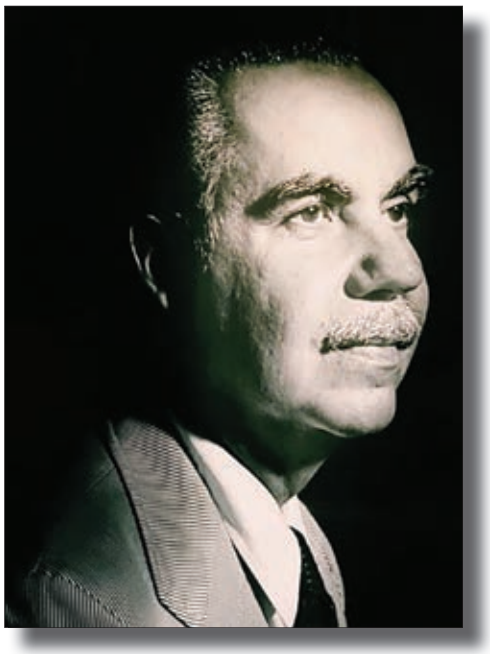
by Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz, ac_jcrespo@uagm.edu

Seal of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (ICP).

The island of Puerto Rico has a long and rich history that began well before the arrival of European explorers. For centuries before the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1493, the island of "Borikén" was inhabited by thousands of Taino natives, who migrated from northern South America and gradually settled across the arc of islands that comprised what would be named as the "Antilles" or the "Caribbean" archipelago. It is unrealistic to provide a meaningful, comprehensive overview of over five hundred years of "Eurocentric" history of the island in just a few paragraphs, and certainly that is not the purpose of this work. Yet, it is important to provide at least a notion of some historical milestones to serve as framework for our discussion.

The first half of the sixteenth century under the Spanish rule proved to be fatal for the Taínos, whose population was rapidly decimated by slavery or the "encomiendas" system, which assigned natives to colonizers as forced labor – mainly in gold mining – and by the diseases that came with the new rulers. According to historian Salvador Brau, in 1509 there was a distribution of 60,000 natives under the "encomiendas", of which only 14,636 survived by 1515.[1] Although there were several rebellions (specially a major uprising in 1511 under the leadership of Agueybana II, "the brave"), by mid 1500s the native population has almost disappeared and forced labor was gradually substituted by African slaves. Gold mining prospects diminished rapidly in Puerto Rico and by 1540, the sugar industry replaced mining as the colony's main economic source. From the foundation of the first sugar mill in 1522, until the abolition of slavery in 1873, the work in the *haciendas* or sugar plantations was always linked to African slavery.[2]

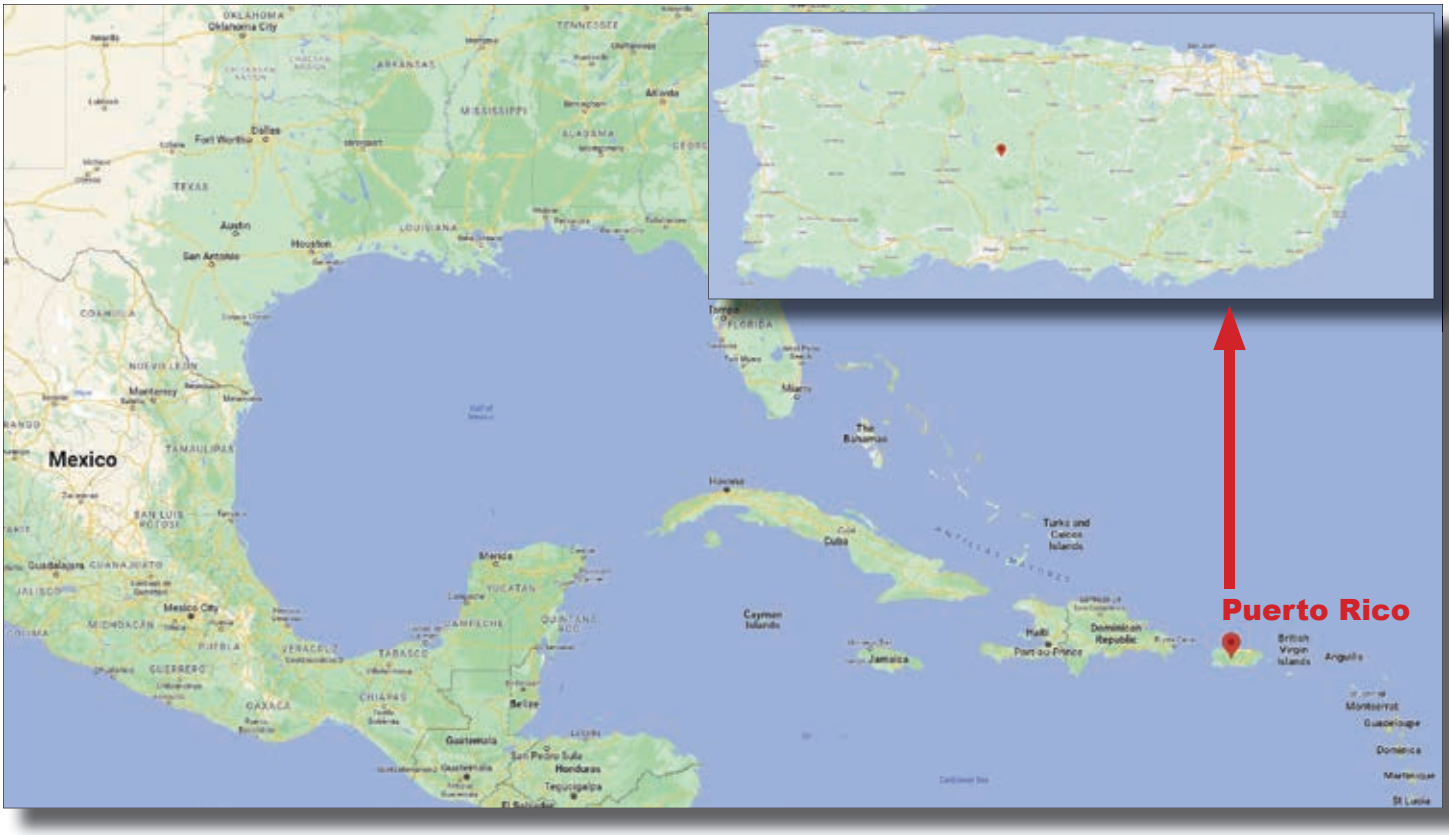
In general, under the four hundred years of Spanish colonial rule, Puerto Rico was treated as a marginal or peripheric possession, a military post to protect the routes of the legendary "silver fleets" which sailed the trade winds transporting gold and silver from its mainland colonies to the "Casa de Contratación" in Seville. The now world-famous fortifications in Old San Juan are silent witnesses of centuries of wars and naval attacks from rivaling nations for more than three centuries. Meanwhile, the island suffered the constraints of an underdeveloped economy, marked by two hundred years of dependency on monetary subsidies from the viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico), which ceased in early 1800s, leading to a constant insufficiency of monetary circulation. This in turn led to smuggling, money counterfeiting, mutilation and counterstamp of coins, and the extensive use of private coins or tokens in rural plantations and by urban merchants.[3] By the last decade of the nineteenth century, Spain had already lost all its major possessions in the Americas and was facing insurgency in Cuba and the Philippines. To avoid the spread of



Dr. Ricardo E. Alegría (1921-2021), first executive director of the ICP.

rebellion in Puerto Rico, in 1895 Spain approved the issuing of a provincial silver coinage for the island, and as a late gesture in 1897 granted the "Carta Autonómica" (Autonomy Decree), which conferred to the island more local political liberties and self-government, in the like of its continental provinces.

These initiatives, although important, where "too little, too late". On July 25, 1898, United States troops landed through the southern town of Guánica, beginning a military occupation in the context of the so called Hispanic-American War. This conflict gave the young new nation the opportunity to achieve its aspirations for territorial expansion and influence into the Caribbean – an important economic and geopolitical region that had been in its military and naval expansion plans since the 1840s. In



Puerto Rico (Spanish for "rich port"), officially the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, is a Caribbean island and unincorporated territory of the United States with official Commonwealth status. It is located in the northeast Caribbean Sea, approximately 1,000 miles southeast of Miami, Florida, between the Dominican Republic and the US Virgin Islands, and includes the main island and several smaller islands, such as Mona, Culebra, and Vieques. It has roughly 3.2 million residents, and its capital and most populous city is San Juan. Spanish and English are the official languages of the executive branch of government, though Spanish predominates. —Wikipedia

the case of Puerto Rico, the immediate aftermath of the 1898 war was a short period of military government, with four (4) military governors between 1898 and 1900. With the approval by Congress of the Foraker Act, in 1900 began a long period of American civilian governors, appointed by the President, which lasted between 1900 and 1946. In that year President Harry S. Truman appointed the first Puerto Rican governor, Jesús T. Piñero, who served between 1946 thru 1949. In January, 1949, Luis Muñoz Marín took office as the first governor elected by the people of Puerto Rico.

Up to that date, the colonial administration under U.S. authorities didn't bring much improvement to social conditions in the island. Although new authorities focused on improving roads infrastructure as well as the health and school systems, during the first four decades of the century local economy remained a traditionally agricultural one, with sugar cane as the main exporting product. American companies dominated over 60% of sugar production, which was the main source of employment. Since sugar is a seasonal crop, half of the year a vast majority of the population were unemployed and rural families suffered extreme poverty conditions. The 1930s were marked by many labor strikes and political unrest.

Building upon the massive military investments in the island during the Second World War (1935-1945), the resources of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs, and the economic boom of the postwar era, newly elected Governor Muñoz Marín implemented an impressive program of economic and social reforms, mainly geared to the industrialization and modernization of the island. The core of this initiative was an aggressive tax incentives program to attract investors and factories from the mainland. Soon "Operation Bootstrap" became a worldwide success story and a model of how a traditionally agricultural society could evolve towards higher educational, health, and urban living standards.

Having concerns of the negative social outcomes that may surge from rapid economic growth, the government tried to implement the "Operation Serenity" initiative, geared to stimulate all aspects of education and the arts, developing rural education and literacy programs, and creating and fostering cultural institutions, such as the music conservatoire, the Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra, the Casals Music Festival, and above all, the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (ICP).

The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (ICP)[4]

On June 30, 1955, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico approved the bill that created the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (ICP), a public corporation dedicated to the study, conservation, dissemination and enrichment of our national culture. The bill, prepared at the initiative of Governor Luis Muñoz Marín, was filed in the House of Representatives by its president, Ernesto Ramos Antonini. The establishment of this new cultural entity was based on powerful historical and sociological reasons. It was considered necessary to counterbalance decades of ignorance and neglect regarding the conservation and promotion of our cultural values in all areas of our lives, including in the educational order.

First Board of Directors of the ICP with Governor Luis Muñoz Marín (third from the right). General Archive of Puerto Rico.

From the beginning, *national culture* was defined as the product of the integration that in the course of four and a half centuries had taken place in Puerto Rico, between the respective cultures of the Taino natives who populated the island at the time of the discovery, of the Spaniards who conquered and colonized it, and of the Africans who, from the first decades of the sixteenth century, began to be incorporated into our population. It also made clear that the concept of national culture ranges from the most popular and simple folkloric expressions to its most refined and sophisticated cultured manifestations. In the same way, the culture of a people is not constituted only by its folkloric wealth, neither is it constituted by its intellectual and artistic achievements. Culture is, above all, a way of life; it is a spiritual state that defines the personality of a people, of a nationality. It is the intellectual and moral virtues that, in essence, constitute a people. These social virtues constitute, along with many others, the foundation of our national culture. On this foundation, and solidly linked to it, by reason of what geography and common history and the crossing of races have contributed and accumulated, the scaffolding of our language, customs and traditions, our art and our folklore rises.

In the words of Dr. Ricardo E. Alegría, first executive director of the ICP:

"Because Puerto Rican culture is a good that belongs to all Puerto Ricans, and even to the non-Puerto Ricans who live with us, it is a duty of all individuals and institutions of the country to defend it, promote it and, above all, to know it. Those who know their homeland more and better will love it more, and therefore, serve it better."[5]

The ICP Medals Program

As part of its initiatives to defend and promote Puerto Rican historical and cultural heritage, in 1957 the ICP established a formal program of commemorative medals. In 2010 a comprehensive essay on the subject of the ICP medal program was published by Enrique Mancheno, a foremost collector, researcher, and authority on Puerto Rico medallic art.[6] After a personal interview with Dr. Ricardo Alegría, Mancheno stated that: "These [medals] were issued for the celebration of commemorative acts of renowned men and women and of the historical events of greatest significance in the life of our people. The idea of issuing medals raised from the legacy of his father, Don José (Pepe) Alegría, from whom he inherited several historical commemorative medals of Puerto Rico, such as the medal of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery, issued in 1893, and the medal of the Fourth Centenary of Christian Colonization by Juan Ponce De León, issued in 1908. The medals of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture were awarded as prizes to artists of the Fine Arts, governors, legislators, students, collectors and other entities."[7]

Based on the research by Mancheno and Muñiz (2010), the ICP program issued a total of 24 medals (with 43 varieties) between 1957 thru 2008.[8] Although the program aimed to issue medals to commemorate "acts of renowned men and women" of historical significance, a general classification of the topics shows the following:

- Thirteen of the twenty-four medals (54%) are dedicated to men, mainly politicians or artists.
- Nine medals commemorate general historic events (such as the centennial of the abolition of slavery in 1873 and the centennial

of the Lares uprising against Spain in 1868).
- Two are reserved for periodic special awards.
- None were dedicated to female figures of historic or cultural significance.

This phenomenon is typical in many countries, especially in the foundational process of constructing cultural mythologies and symbolisms that serve as basis for distinctive national identities.[9] This process characterized the formation of the new nation-states, particularly during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In these formative stages, foundational mythologies and values tend to exalt and praise the feats and contributions of the patriarchy, mainly male figures of politicians and military leaders – the "national heroes" – upon whom the new nation is born. It is well known that many women have made significant contributions to the founding and further development of many nations. Unfortunately, in many cases their life and contributions are still waiting a most deserved recognition.

Most of the ICP medals were minted by the Medallic Art Company (MACO). The Medallic Art Company was founded in New York City around 1907, and for more than a century it produced the work of many of the most renowned artists, as well as for many public and private institutions. Among the many famous pieces minted at MACO we can mention the Pulitzer Prize Medal, the Randolph Caldecott medal, and many official medals for Presidential inaugurations. It also was instrumental in the development of the famous Society of Medalists series, as well as in the minting of thousands of military medals during WWII. In 1972 the company gave in to financial pressures and moved to Danbury, Connecticut. Later it moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, been purchased later on by the Northwest Territorial Mint in 2009 and moved to Dayton, Nevada. Northwest Territorial Mint declared bankruptcy in April 2016, and in 2018, after bankruptcy proceedings, all MACO's assets were purchased by Medalcraft Mint, Inc. Finally, MACO's archives including some 20,000 dies, were acquired by the American Numismatic Society (ANS), with headquarters in New York City.

In terms of artistic design, the ICP medals program included the work of many renowned sculptors from Puerto Rico (such as Tomás Batista, Lorenzo Homar, Rafael López Del Campo, and Adelino González Vélez) and from Spain (Francisco Vazquez Díaz "Compostela", Ramón Gordils, and Rafael Seco).

Unfortunately, for different reasons which include financial constraints as well as a diminishing governmental support to cultural institutions, the ICP medals program has been halted for the past 24 years. The tradition of issuing commemorative medals has been continued by the annual medal program of the Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Numismatic Society - SNPR), a private, not-for-profit entity which has issued commemorative medals since 1971, and almost annually since 1993 to date. In recognition of this work, in 2010 and just a few years before his death, Dr. Ricardo Alegría, the first executive director of the ICP, granted the "Alegría Foundation Medal" to the SNPR for its contribution to the study, preservation and enhancement of Puerto Rican historic and cultural values.

Returning to the ICP medals, basic metal is bronze, although some issues also have pieces in silver-plated and gold-plated finish. Most medals have an average diameter of 51mm, except the 1996 medal, which is the smallest with 37.2mm, and those of 1987 and 1988, which are the largest, both with a 63.4mm diameter. Following we present a gallery of the commemorative medals of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.

1957 – Centennial Juan Morel Campos (1857-1957) (composer)

JOSE CELSO BARBOSA 1857 1921
INSTITUTO DE CULTURA PUERTORRIQUEÑA
PRIMER CENTENARIO DEL NATALICIO DE JOSE CELSO BARBOSA

1958 – Centennial José Celso Barbosa (1857-1921) (politician)

LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA 1859 - 1916
INSTITUTO DE CULTURA PUERTORRIQUEÑA
PRIMER CENTENARIO DEL NATALICIO DE LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA

1959 – Centennial Luis Muñoz Rivera (1859-1916) (politician)

1960 – ICP National Award

1966 – Centennial José De Diego (1866-1918) (politician and poet)

1970 – 400 Years of the city of San Germán (1570-1970)

1960 – Bicentennial Bishop Juan Alejo de Arizmendi (1760-1814) (religious leader)

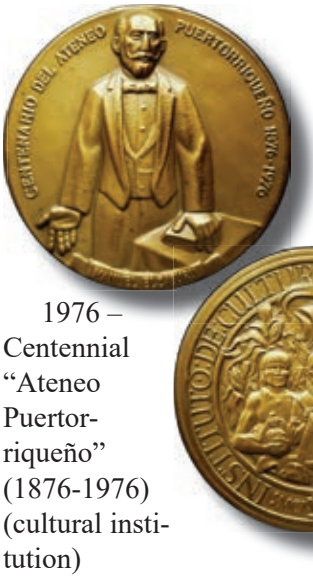
1967 – Centennial of the "Junta Informativa" (1867-1967) (political event)

1973 – Centennial of the Abolition of Slavery (1873-1973)

1965 – 160 Years of the "Cortes de Cádiz" – Ramón Power (1775-1813) (politician)

1968 – Centennial of the "Grito De Lares" (1868-1968) (armed uprising against Spain)

1975 – ICP 20th Anniversary (1955-1975)



1976 – Centennial "Ateneo Puertorriqueño" (1876-1976) (cultural institution)

1979 – 400 Years of the city of Coamo (1579-1979)

1985 – ICP 30th Anniversary (1955-1985)

1977 – Centennial Luis Llorens Torres (1876-1976) (poet)

1980 – ICP 25th Anniversary (1955-1980)

1987 – Centennial of the Autonomy Assembly (1887-1987)

1978 – Millenium of the Spanish Language

1982 –Alejandro Tapia (1824-1882) – Theater Award

1988 – 160 Anniversary Eugenio María de Hostos - Ciudadano de América (philosopher, educator)

1996 – Tribute to Master Craftsman Zoilo Cajigas (1875-1962)

2005 – ICP 50th Anniversary (1955-2005)

2008 – Centennial Juan Antonio Corretjer (1908-2008) (national poet)

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges and thanks the pioneering research on the ICP medals by Enrique Mancheno and Dr. José R. Muñiz, both past presidents of the Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico. All images used in this article are included in their book: *Las Medallas del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña*. Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico. San Juan, 2010.

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3 Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz. *Panorama Monetario y Numismático de Puerto Rico*. Lulu Publishing, 2017. See also Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz. *Fortalezas y Situados: La geopolítica española en el Gran Caribe y sus efectos sobre el desarrollo económico y monetario de Puerto Rico (1582-1809)*. Sociedad Numismática de Puerto Rico. 2005.

4 This section is an adaptation of Ricardo E. Alegría. *The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture 1955-1973: 18 Years Contributing to Strengthen our National Conscience*. San Juan, Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, 1978.

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Lectures on Tokens and Medals From the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

by Michael Wehner

Since the pandemic, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS) has transformed into a virtual society. Monthly talks covering a wide variety of numismatic topics are recorded and available through their YouTube channel at https://www.youtube.com/@pcns907/videos.

Nineteen of the talks are about tokens and medals and are summarized below. All are welcome to join the PCNS but you don't have to be a member to watch these videos or to subscribe to the YouTube channel. See the website www.pcns.org for further information on the society.

Tokens

Big Trouble on Lower State Street: Santa Barbara, California 51 mins.

Bill Hyder presents on the saloon tokens and history of the lower State Street district of Santa Barbara, California, from the late 1800s to the 1930s. Special focus on The Lacey Saloon — the most notorious dive in the area. Riots and Arson and Drunks… Oh! My!

Lingering Wisps of Blue Smoke: Santa Cruz, California Cigar Tokens 58 mins.

Bill Hyder tells the stories behind the Santa Cruz cigar tokens from those days when downtown backrooms were full of political deals, slot machines, and cigar smoke. How the tokens changed before, during, and after Prohibition, and why efforts to outlaw slot machine gambling were generally ineffective.

The Star Provision Co. Ltd. Bread Token 34 mins.

Dean Neald provides the history

and dating information for a Canadian Trade Token which was previously unrecord and unreported. At the time of this presentation, only the single piece he illustrates is known to have survived. Learn how he researched and dated this previously unknown token.

Sheep Shearing Tokens in the United States 63 mins.

The job of shearing sheep is difficult and requires considerable skill. In the Americas, sheep shearers were typically paid by the number of sheep they sheared and/or the amount of wool produced, rather than the hours worked. This pay took the form of tokens, which were redeemed on payday. Federico Castillo presents an overview of the process and tokens issued in the West.

The Swiss Hotel: Hospitality for Swiss Immigrants in Santa Cruz, California 40 mins.

Bill Hyder presents a summary of the history, ownership, and tokens of The Swiss Hotel in Santa Cruz from the 1860s to the 1940s, linking its various owners and operators to the hotel's tokens, and the saloon it housed — even during Prohibition.

The Influence of North American Numismatics on Latin American Exonumia 34 mins.

Federico Castillo presents an overview of Latin American tokens which feature design elements from North American Numismatics, such as Indian-head designs on coffee plantation tokens.

The Henry F. Muller Token Hoard 63 mins.

Michael Wehner tells the story of a contemporary collection — or hoard — of slot machine tokens kept by Henry F. Muller, a San Francisco saloon keeper. He presents evidence that the tokens circulated across town and even wider.

Chinese American Tokens 27 mins.

Michael Wehner presents a tribute to PCNS Fellow Jerry Schimmel, based on Jerry's own collection of Chinese American tokens. Includes discussion of the challenges in translating and attributing this series.

World War II Token Coinage of the Lodz/Litzmannstadt Ghetto 45 mins.

Charlie Catlett discusses WWII ghetto money and tokens of Lodz Poland, along with some numismatic materials relating to WWII, and Prisoner of War camps around the world.

Medals

Gone to Pike's Peak: A Mountain of Numismatic Discovery 48 mins.

Scott Safe presents an overview of the private coinage, tokens, and mining related numismatic products which came out of the Pike's Peak region during the first century after the mountain's "official discovery" around

1806. Private Gold, Exonumia, Local Dollars, etc.

A Lie in a Medal: Monte de las Cruces in 1810. The Most Controversial Medal of Mexico 65 mins.

Ricardo de León Tallavas provides the history of a Mexican medal which records a famous victory which never happened, and the recently uncovered contemporary document which tells who, when, and where it was minted.

So-Called Dollars and the William H. Warner & Bro. Company 71 mins.

Bob Jesinger explains the "Philadelphia style" of so-called dollars and other medals of the late 19th century. He also discusses the relationships between the local diesinkers and engravers of the US mint, and some previously unrecorded engravers' initials on the dollars themselves.

Medals of the Mexican-American War Generals 35 mins.

Michael Wehner explores the Mexican-American War of 1846–48 through the medals awarded to the Generals of the armies involved in the conflict.

The 1933 Santa Monica Breakwater So-Called Dollar 32 mins.

Charlie Catlett takes us on a tour of the full 20th Century around Southern California's Venice Beach, Pacific Ocean Park (POP), and the Santa Monica Breakwater, including the piers, their attractions, tokens, and the promoters who tried to keep them all afloat.

So-Called Dollars in the Mega Red Book 49 mins.

Jeff Shevlin, the So-Called Dollar Guy, presents an introduction to the So-Called Dollars and historical medals which have become a feature addition to recent issues of the Mega Red Book. As a major contributor, Jeff also discusses the process of adding these to the book.

The Nobel Prize & Other Medals of Erik Lindberg 40 mins.

Michael Wehner presents an overview of the Nobel Prize, its founding, history, controversies, and its many medals. Then he takes a look at some less-famous medals by Erik Lindberg, the accomplished medalist who created the original Nobel design.

Suez Canal Medals 50 mins.

Paul Turner's history of the Suez Canal, its failed plans, challenges and eventual success, and its commemorative medals. How a Frenchman came to lead the project and be recognized during the multi-day opening voyage.

The Prima Ballerina Claude Bessy Medal 7 mins.

Michael Wehner presents a discussion of an art medal for star ballerina Claude Bessy, with discussion of her life and career, and a film clip of her dancing with Gene Kelly.

U. S. Grant's Farewell Dinner at San Francisco's Palace Hotel 47 mins.

Herb Miles presents a brief biography of the 18th President, Ulysses S. Grant, focusing on his post-presidential years as an ambassador on a world tour, culminating in his return to the US at San Francisco, where he was the guest of honor at a lavish banquet at the Palace Hotel. Each guest at the banquet received an engraved silver place card at the table.

(Thanks to Steven Huston for writing the synopses.)

PCNS Papers

The society provides papers to current members, but also offers them online for everyone to read. You are invited to explore the many papers which PCNS has published in recent years.

The last published papers collection, containing the articles from 2019, 2020, and 2021, is available online for readers at https://www.pcns.org/paper/index.html. Topics included in the 116-page publication delve into "The Generals of the Mexican War", "The Little Rock Nine", "Canada's Silver 50-Cent Pieces...", "The Swiss Hotel...", "U. S. Grant's Farewell Dinner...", "The Crimean War Medal of San Francisco", and a dozen other topics on medals and tokens, both domestic as well as international.

Collections of the annual papers going back to 2012 are available at the site, meaning readers have many hours of entertainment at which to point their browsers.

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I. N. Gulick Tokens

Post Trader Tokens Possibly Unique Among The Others

by M/Sgt Ray Bows, US Army (ret.)

The Post Trader System

After much political pressure from sutlers, on March 30, 1867, a joint resolution was adopted by Congress authorizing trading establishments on military posts on the western frontier. Most of the old remaining "sutlers", and the newly authorized merchants, were deemed "post traders". They served soldiers; traded with the Indians; and furnished settlers with necessities not otherwise available on their western trek. These new merchant/pioneers issued their own money sometimes termed "America's frontier coinage".

The reasons for issuing tokens was three-fold; (1) with regular US coinage in short supply tokens were a means of making small change; (2) they were loaned to troops who sometimes were not paid for several months, because of circuitous routes of paymasters and (3) they were used to pay Indians for furs, hides and other items brought to the post trader's store, rather than using the time-consuming barter system. Native Americans readily accepted this system because they were under no pressure to make snap trade decisions and could browse and shop the post trader's store at their leisure.

The post trader's store at Fort Laramie, was often incorrectly referred to as the "sutler's store" long after the sutler system, prevalent from the Revolutionary War until the end of the Civil War, was abolished.

From Horace Greeley to Kit Carson

The post trader's store was not only a trade outlet, but in many cases, also the officer's club, the enlisted club, the billiard parlor and the post office. The trader's store at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory is one of the more famous trading establishments. It was a stopping point for the Black Hills Stage Line and the Pony Express. The store hosted historical figures including Horace Greeley, Brigham Young, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Buffalo Bill Cody and Kit Carson.

A Short List of Post Traders

The famous frontiersman Jim Bridger lived in the back room of the store in the winter of 1867, the year that S. E. Ward was the "sutler" there. Ward was once described as "a pompous man, who wore fine clothes, a soft easy hat and who had a large diamond glittering in his shirt front." Seth Ward actually had little to do with the store's operation other than putting his name on the tokens used there. It was managed by Colonel William G. Bullock, "the most courteous of old school gentlemen." Others who worked for Ward including John Hunton, who would become Fort Laramie's last Post Trader. Hunton was employed by Ward from May 1866 until sometime in 1870. Seth E. Ward was a Southern Sympathizer and swore he wouldn't shave as long as the Confederacy was being "persecuted" by the Union. He reportedly had a long white beard when they revoked his tenure in 1871.

Elsewhere in Wyoming, which was then Dakota Territory, J. K. Moore was handling tokens as a clerk in the store of W. A. Carter, the post trader at Fort Bridger. In the late 1860's Moore journeyed to Camp Brown where he opened a post trader store of his own. He used tokens which became known as "Oha-boo-u-way" to the Shoshone Indians. The word in native Shoshone meant "Yellow Money", so-called because the tokens were made of brass.

W. A. Carter's post trader's store, in recent years, was the headquarters for the Fort Bridger Museum.

Acceptable Currency

There is evidence that Post Trader's tokens were more than just local currency. Tokens at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory were found at the site of Fort Laramie, indicating that they may have been a form of tender along the frontier, while it was once reported to the Wyoming Historical Society that tokens of W. A. Carter circulated in lieu of money along the Oregon Trail.

A post trader token used at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, appears to have been dropped along the trail. This photo was found on the Internet.

In 1967, the late Wyoming token expert Tom Mason, told me that certain post trader tokens were transferred from one post trader to another. Although not the first sutler/post trader there, J. S. Collins used the first uniface tokens at Fort Laramie which were manufactured by W. W. Wilson in Chicago. For the next three years Gilbert Collins, J. S. Collins' successor never issued tokens. He didn't have to—his family name was inscribed on the uniface disks already in use.

Although John London issued tokens during his tenure at Fort Laramie from 1881 to 1888, his tokens circulated with the existing Collins pieces. For the two years that John Hunton was post trader, he used the Collins and London pieces which no one looked at, beyond the denomination.

When post canteens bought out the Post Trader's stores in 1890 they may have bought end stocks and the tokens as well, as they still read "Fort Laramie". When troops departed the post on 2 March 1890, leaving only a small detachment to care for the government's property, there was no need for any tokens and therefore all of the London and Collins pieces were systematically destroyed, which accounts for their rarity.

A representation of a J. S. Collins, Fort Laramie post trader 25-cent token. Because of their simple uniface/incuse design this issue has been extensively counterfeited.

I once interviewed one of the great-great-grandsons of S. E. Ward who told me that years after they were no longer being used, as kids he and his cousins would scale uniface embossed tokens into the Missouri River "for fun".

Issued in the 1870's, this Rice and Byers post trader token states it is a "sutler check". Nothing has changed in the last 150 years. Old concepts and terms die hard.

Frank R. Rice and Joseph K. Byers at Fort Sill I. T. through the 1870's, although actually post traders had their tokens marked with the word SUTLER, which still causes confusion among collectors to this day. This was also the case with William H. Jones, who was reported to be "the post sutler" at Fort Bradford, Ohio, from 1880 to 1891. Although Jones was actually a "post trader" you'd think he never got the word that sutlers had been abolished in 1867, but old terminology indeed dies hard.

Hawkers and Peddlers Among Them

Many of the merchants in the post-Civil War category issued tokens. Simply stated, many were neither sutlers, nor post traders, but hawkers who simply took up military space. In 1874 W.H. Hick, considered the Post Trader at Fort Griffin, Texas billed himself as a sutler, a peddler, and a post trader. Apparently Mr. Hick didn't care what he was called. Because of overpriced shoddy merchandise he had probably been called a lot worse.

Per the late, great, James J. Curto, the dean of military tokens, in his 1951 monograph, "Later, as the area around a frontier post grew into a community where traders of all kinds were able to supply the necessities and luxuries previously referred to the post trader, became only a privileged rival of citizens engaged in legitimate Indian trade. As a result, regulations were passed forbidding the Indians from trading at a military post. . ." Thus (this is) the reason some tokens bear the legends "FOR SOLDIERS ONLY". These include tokens issued by Rice and Byers at Fort Sill and those of William H. Jones

Just as there were military club scandals in South Vietnam in the 1960's, so were there sutlership/post trader scandals beginning in the 1860's. Improprieties in the system almost reach the office of the President, Ulysses S. Grant!

A Leader with a Larcenous Heart

Secretary of War, William W. Belknap, a general during the Civil War, was an unapproachable rouge. Belknap manipulated the Army Appropriation Act, of 15 July 1870 which in effect gave him, rather than the Commanding General of the Army, the power to appoint post traders at western outposts. He then revoked all former licenses, appointed only one trader to each military post, and granted them the right to erect buildings to

Just as the corrupt Sergeant Major of the Army, William O. Wooldridge, received inordinate kickbacks from a broken and fraudulent South Vietnam club system in the 1960's, ninety years earlier, Secretary of War William W. Belknap was applying the same dishonest racketeering to Post Trader appointments.

carry on their business. Contrary to Congress' previous ill feelings about the abuses caused by sutlers, he gave the post traders the benefit of exclusive sale of merchandise, food and drink to garrison troops, while covertly the post traders were willing to pay Belknap bribes for such privileges.

One instance of Belknap's underhanded dealings involved John S. Evans, token issuer and post trader at Fort Sill Oklahoma in 1876. For the right to retain his position Evans paid a certain C.P. March of New York $12,000 per year and annually Belknap was receiving $6,000 of those funds.

A move was made to impeach Belknap, but he resigned first and Congress did little to make him pay for his crimes. Charges of corruption in the system touched persons even higher than Belknap, but efforts to establish the existence of unethical influences at a level close to President Grant were not pursued. Grant kept investigative wolves from his door because of a supportive Congress.

None-the-less, a result of Belknap's dirty deals was the Army Appropriation Act of 24 July 1876 which sought to tighten controls on post traders which actually nullified the law of 1867 banning sutlers, when the provision contained in the Act of 1870 was omitted, which stated that the purpose of post traders was "for the accommodation of emigrants, freighters and other citizens."

Colonel Henry A. Morrow, a stern looking man, who cared immeasurably about his soldiers.

Post Canteens and Pontoon Checks are Born

On 27 April 1879, the death of the well known Colonel Alfred B. Sully, commander of the 21st Infantry Regiment, would change the fortunes of soldiers at western outposts and become paramount to the development of the modern day Post Exchange system. Colonel Henry A. Morrow replaced the Colonel Sully at Vancouver Barracks, Washington (state) which paved the way for U.S. Army post canteens..

During the Civil War, Colonel Morrow was a decorated and well respected Brigadier General, and just as importantly was a officer who had always been concerned about the moral and well being of his troops. One evening in 1880 as Colonel Morrow stood on the porch of his quarters and watched soldiers under his command leave Vancouver Barracks to go downtown for a night of carousing saloons and unsavory places of amusement. He was certain that many of them would be returned to the guardhouse as disciplinary problems by morning, so he devised the idea of the first post canteen which would give birth to a series post canteen tokens which immediately became known as "Pontoon Checks", a little known fact that might have slipped into the historical abyss, had I not interviewed former soldiers in the 1960s, who have been in the Army, now, as much as 120 years ago.

Post Canteen tokens

The term "canteen" was associated with the British canteen system, which were "wet" canteens serving alcohol. Fort that reason the post canteen system existed from 1880 until the name was changed to Post Exchange in 1892. Almost every post canteen token can be easily dated between those dates (1880-1892). Most all such tokens are incused/uniface pieces specifically bearing the words "POST CANTEEN" either above or below their denomination while the post (fort) where they were issued appears at the alternate position. A few exceptions to this rule exist. Certain issues for posts in Texas although incused and uniface bear only the words "POST CANTEEN" without denomination, while at Colonel Morrow's next assignment to Fort Sidney, Nebraska was where he developed more elaborate post canteen tokens which were struck in nickel and came in shapes including round, octagonal and scalloped depending on their denominations, 5 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent denominations.

Ida Newton Gulick, Vivandiere,

So what is this concept "The I. N. Gulick Token, A Post Trader Token Possibly Unique Among the Others"? What would have constituted a matchless post trader token that didn't follow the guidelines that generally applied to the post traders and the post trader tokens mentioned - a post trader token that would be the only one of its kind?

(1) Would it be a token issued, not on the Western Frontier, but back east in New England?

(2) Or how about a post trader token issued by a bona-fide post trader recognized as such, almost a decade after post traders had been officially abolished by the U.S. Army in favor of post canteens?

(3) Would it have been a post trader token issued, not by a US Army post at all, but rather a Marine Corps facility?

(4) Could a uniquely issued post trader piece be issued not to accommodate trade with our troops, but rather Spaniard prisoners or war?

(5) Or how about a token issued by a post trader who was a vivandiere? – in other words, a post trader who was a woman rather than a man. Vivandieres were, of course women military traders and sutlers*, Although to my knowledge no women have ever is-

sued sutler or post trader tokens except for Ida Gulick.

(6) Or finally, how about a token probably used for only two months during its entire existence?

Certainly any one of these factors would put the token in the "unusual" post trader token category, while all six of these factors combined probably make the token issued Ida N. Gulick, post trader and vivandiere, Marine Corps Prison, Camp Long, Maine unique in the annals of numismatics.

**Footnote: During the Crimean War (1853 to 1856) the US War Department sent a few US Army officers to Europe as battlefield observers. Those officers brought back the idea of vivandieres, a system employing women used to perform non-combat tasks, which as such were used extensively by the French. During the US Civil War women volunteered for such positions as laundresses, sutlers, and their assistants.*

A uniface incused brass 24mm token issued by post trader and vivandiere Ida Gulick which was used by Spanish prisoners for only 60 days from 11 July through 12 September 1898.

Born A Virginian

Ida N. Gulick was appointed as a vivandiere to cater to the sundry needs of Spanish war prisoners captured in Cuba at the end of the Spanish American War. Just how unique can such a post trader and her tokens actually be – and how much history can actually be heaped upon one individual and one such metal token - particularly if the record of her service at Camp Long had been made part of the 1898 Congressional Record?

Ida Gulick, whose maiden name was Ida Newton, was born in Norfolk, Virginia on 12 May 1852. She was one of four children. Her mother was born in England in 1834. By 1860, her father was the owner and operator of the luxurious Atlantic Hotel, in Norfolk, where the family lived. Ida was described as five-foot, five-and-a-half-inches tall, with blonde hair and fair complexion.

Typical 19th Century vivandieres often dressed in clothing that resembled military style uniforms. Here a young woman poses in low-heal high-laced boots, and a jacket bearing two rows of ornamental regimental style buttons, which was not far removed from the dress of vivandieres during the Civil War.

The Alliance

The luxurious Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Virginia was owned by Ida's father A. G. Newton.

Ida husband, Louis Johnson Gulick was born in New Jersey on 1 January 1850. Around 1876, Louis at age 26, and Ida, then 24, were married just before Louis shipped out as a US Marine Corps lieutenant on the USS Alliance, which was posted to the eastern Mediterranean, based in Smyrna, Greece in 1877.

Ida soon joined her husband in Europe, while in February 1878, former President Ulysses S. Grant, and his wife, Julia, during Grant's round the world tour, visited the USS Alliance, and in March, King Alexander and Queen Sophia of Greece, visited the ship as well. Lieutenant Gulick was involved in the pomp and ceremony of both visits, and it is said that Ida met President Grant as well as the king.

After Ida joined her husband in Europe, they had their first child, Louis Mason Gulick, who was born in Firenze, (Florenz) Italy on 27 May 1879, while young Lieutenant Gulick was still on his Mediterranean assignment.

Eventually the *USS Alliance* returned stateside, arriving in Boston on 8 December 1879, while a second son, William Newton Gulick was born in Boston on 19 March 1881.

The USS Alliance *as it appeared around 1878.*

In 1885, the *USS Alliance* was deployed to Panama, to protect American interests because of a new revolution which was brewing at Aspinwall, (now Colon). Lieutenant Gulick, who was commander of the ship's Marine Corps guard, on orders, selected a suitable number of men and proceeded ashore to protect the Panama Railroad Company's property. The Marines were

landed on the 18th, and withdrawn the following day. Most of the rest of Louis Gulick's service appears somewhat hazy, however it is know that he attained the rank of captain before his separation from the Marine Corps.

Captain Louis J. Gulick died in New York, on 20 April 1896, at the age of 46 years old. Although he hadn't actually fought in the Civil War, he was on active duty during a portion of the period of "Reconstruction" which lasted from 1865 to 1877, and was thus considered a Civil War veteran and buried with full military honors.

Dr. Louis Morris' Recommendation

It was through contacts that her husband, had made in the Marine Corps and the experience that Ida Gulick gained while working in her father's hotel in Norfolk, Virginia, that it was felt that she was qualified to handle the unusual job of vivandiere at Camp Long, which was located at Portsmouth Naval Base. The assistant surgeon at the camp, Louis Morris, who had previously been stationed with her husband, recommended Ida for the job when he realized that she was under pressure to make ends meet.

Living in Boston, Ida was able to report for her duties as vivandiere just days after she was offered the position. Portsmouth, New Hampshire was the base town for Camp Long, Seavey Island, Maine.

Sidebar - Camp Long was named for Secretary of the Navy John Davis Long. Secretary Long, born 27 October 1838, was a lawyer, politician and writer. He served as the 32nd governor of Massachusetts from 1880 until 1883. He was later appointed to the post of Secretary of the Navy by his friend President William McKinley in 1896, and began serving in 1897.

Because of his lack of knowledge about naval operations and military matters, Long had clashes with his under secretary, Theodore Roosevelt, particularly over the expansion of the Navy. Finally, he conceded to Roosevelt when the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898. He served in the US Navy's highest post until 1902, resigning when Roosevelt became president. Resuming his Boston law practice, he died on 28 August 1915.

An Influx of Spaniard Prisoners

On 26 August 1898, Colonel James Forney, the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks and Camp Long, (actually located in Maine not New Hampshire), wrote at report to Secretary of the Navy for whom he had named the camp, explaining the status of the POW camp and its Spanish prisoners.

Colonel Forney had arrived on station on 8 July 1898, and on the 11th received from the U.S.S. St. Louis six-hundred-and-ninety-two (692) Spanish prisoners, including ten officers. Then, on 16 July, he received another six-hundred-and-ninety-three Spaniards, including two officers, all who were landed from the U.S.S. Harvard. Thus, from 11 July until 12 September 1898, the stockade at Camp Long housed 1,612 Spanish prisoners of war.

Spanish prisoners at the hospital located just outside the Camp Long Prisoner of War Camp.

Colonel Forney further reported that when they arrived many prisoners were sick or in frail condition, and needed to be carried off the ship. Ida Gulick's acquaintance, Dr. Lewis Morris, was detailed to accompany the colonel each morning on his daily inspection tour, and carefully inspected and detected any problems regarding sanitary conditions at the camp.

"Ably Managed"

Colonel Forney authorized the store inside the POW camp which he mentioned was - "Ably managed by Mrs. Ida N. Gulick, the post trader". It was a simple shelved room where prisoners could obtain small sundry items at fixed prices, which added greatly to their comfort.

The main problem with the post trader's store was that it was a pay-as-you-go operation. Even though the Spaniards were without funds, a promise to pay them was issued by Spanish Admiral Pascual Cevera, an honorable man who reluctantly had been in command of the Spanish Forces in Cuba. In the interim, a system of tokens and ledger books were set up by Ida Gulick, so that prisoners could have credit to acquire the sundry items they needed to make their day-to-day lives bearable.

Camp Long was situated on Seavys Island, Maine about 2 miles from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Seaveys Island was rocky, hilly and rough, with bold ledges of stone running up to 9 feet in the air. Around the prison camp was a 20 foot high barbed-wire fence, with one side enclosed by a 10 foot stockade of boards. Sentry boxes were each angled on a corner with twelve sentinels posted inside the POW camp. Guards patrolled "the dead line", the prisoner's quarters, the wash sinks and the mess pavilion.

Spanish naval prisoners captured in Cuba are shown here fishing on the shore at Camp Long. Behind them is the stockade fence described in Colonel Forney's report.

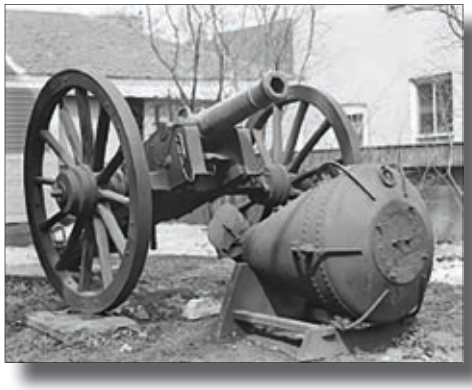
The Marine barracks, located immediately outside the stockade, was where 130 Marines were quartered. Enlisted men had a large building to sleep in, and another building which housed their more than adequate mess hall.

Routine and Good Order

One concern, among the medical personnel, was that of scurvy and that vitamin C might be lacking among prisoners. When Ida Gulick established herself as post trader, one of her tasks was to insure that bananas, oranges, peaches and other fresh fruit were delivered to the post trader's store and the mess pavilion daily, which were brought in by vendors from Portsmouth. It was a bit of a problem, because prices varied with availability, although the situation was not insurmountable, and was handled well by the widow Gulick. Vendors were signed in at the main gate and accompanied by a guard, who was generally an American Cossack.

Marine officers had a large building of their own, situated on the highest point of Seavey's Island, where Colonel Forney also had his quarters. A flagstaff was erected in front of the structure, which was considered the headquarters building, and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset, which was accompanied by a "sunset gun" being fired, bringing the camp into a regular scheduled military routine.

Upon his arrival on Seavey Island, Colonel Forney immediately noted that the buildings being erected to house prisoners were totally inadequate, and brought the situation to the attention of the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. It was then that more acceptable buildings were authorized to be built when sailors and material were available to do the job. Carpenter Joseph Flecther supervised the construction of the new buildings, and advised Colonel Forney of their progress on a daily basis.



A typical cannon used during the Spanish American War stands directly behind a limpet mine, which was the type used to blockade Havana Harbor. Such a cannon was used as a "sunset gun" which regulated the military routine at Camp Long.

Stocking Shelves

In one of the buildings housing the post trader's store, Ida Gulick would stock her shelves with items thought to be needed by prisoners. The list of items, and their prices were approved by Colonel Forney.

Blacking brushes 25¢, dressing combs 15¢, looking-glasses 15¢, toothbrushes 15¢, tooth powder 25¢, tooth powder (small can) 10¢, locks 25¢, matches 5¢, cigars 5 & 10¢, cigarettes 5¢, cigarette paper - free, Cheroots 15¢, tobacco paper 5¢, corn cob pipes 5¢, shoe blackening 5¢.

At the northeastern part of the stockade Colonel Forney had a guardhouse built for fifty Marines, as well as 14 cells built for unruly Spanish prisoners. The discipline of the prisoners for the most part was acceptable in nearly every respect. Some of the prisoners were occasionally confined for breaking some of the camp rules, but the offenses were for the most part of a minor nature.

In one instance however, a prisoner was caught stealing off a shelf at the post trader's store, and placed in the guard house for several days on half rations. Such instances of thievery were scarce. All the same through the distressing incident, Ida Gulick continued to open her store on schedule and treat the Spanish prisoners respectfully and with kindness, while daily inventorying her wares which added greatly to the comfort and benefit of those incarcerated.

Drinking Water and Ceremonies

On the northeast part of the island a deep well was discovered that had been closed, and covered up with rock and dirt. The Marines were instructed to clear it, and it was found to supply first-rate drinking water for both guards and prisoners.

Also on a northeast section of the island, Forney set aside a piece of ground to be used as a graveyard for prisoners who died of their frailties despite the best efforts of medical personnel at the nearby naval hospital.

Colonel Forney gave all the deceased prisoners fitting military funerals, taking into account that, even though they were prisoners of war, they were, just the same, military men entitled to proper internment. A Catholic priest conducted the services and with a Spanish flag covering each coffin, three volleys of seven guns were fired over each grave.

Rank Has Its Privileges

The Spanish officers were detailed as duty officers of the day, assisting in the policing and looking out for the buildings, and helped give order in carrying out the routine of the camp. Incredibly, they were treated with privileges, that as a former soldier, I find above and beyond sensible. They had a separate house of their own away from the enlisted men and had servants selected from the prisoners to wait on them. They had much better fare than the rest of the prisoners, and Claret wine was served to them. Colonel Forney gave them all the respect he felt was due their appropriate rank.

A Jaunt to the Traders Store

All the enlisted prisoners were divided up into ships' companies according to the respective vessels that they were captured on, and there were ten buildings - marked A through J.

where they were assigned.

Whether going to the mess pavilion to take their meals, or to Ida Gulick's store to make sundry purchases, prisoners were marched by building number in three columns of twos. Because space was limited at the post trader's, a restricted number of men were allowed inside at any one time, while the remainder stood in an orderly fashion waiting their turn. Because of the regimentation involved, and because of regular scheduling, needed items seemed always to be in stock. Items not mentioned previously included;

Shoe strings 5¢, whisk brooms 15¢, toilet soap 10¢, ink 5¢, penholders 10¢, pens 5¢, a sheet of paper and envelope 1¢, towels 20¢, pies 5¢, doughnuts 1¢, chocolate bars 10¢, marshmallows 5¢, undershirts 25¢, socks 35¢, and ginger ale, lemon soda, Sarsaparilla and chocolate 5¢.

Considered a gentleman by American forces, Spanish officer Pascual Cervera y Topete, better known as Admiral Pascual was a principled flag officer who was reluctant to accept the command of the Spanish Forces fighting against the Americans in Cuba.

A Visit from the Reluctant Admiral

Spanish Admiral Cervera (Pascual Cervera y Topete), actually popular with both the Spanish and Americans, visited Camp Long on 15 August 1898 and received a cordial reception from his men as well as residents of the city of Portsmouth who came out to see him. The paymaster who accompanied Cervera paid out approximately $35,000 to the Spanish prisoners, which was about $20 to $25 per man.

For the next several days Ida Gulick broke out her ledgers and received the money that she was owed through her issuance of uniface brass tokens, marked I.N. Gulick, Post Trader. Currently only 5¢ pieces are known, but other denominations may exist. It is thought that Dr. Louis Morris's sister may have helped Ida in the major accounting undertaking.

Life Changing Circumstances

On 12 September 1898, the prisoners held at Camp Long were released and returned to Spain on the steam ship The City of Rome. Thus "I. N. Gulick Post Trader" tokens were only used for sixty days by the incarcerated Spaniards.

At some point during her service as a vivandiere, Ida Gulick met Dr. Alexander F. Magruder, through Louis Morris. On 20 June 1901, Alex and Ida were married at Baltimore's Stafford Hotel, a luxury facility built in 1894. In attendance were Dr. Morris and his sister, and Ida's son William N. Gulick, known as Newton, while his older brother, Louis was away as a first lieutenant, serving with the Marine Corps in the Philippines, during the Philippine Insurrection.

Just prior to the wedding Dr. Magruder purchased the Gambrill estate at Fredrick Junction, Maryland, where he and Ida made their home.

After 21 years of marriage, Ida Newton Gulick Magruder died on 22 February 1922 at the age of 70. Three days later, she was buried at Arlington

United States troops wait along a road in the Philippines during the Philippine Insurrection, Lieutenant Louis Gulick may have been among them.

This home at Frederick Junction, Maryland, was where the Magruders spend two decades of married life. It was acquired by the National Park Service in 1983,and is used as the headquarters of its Historic Preservation Training Center. In the foreground it is believed that Ida's son Newton stands to the viewer's left, Ida sits in the center with three children and Doctor Alexander F. Magruder stands to the right with two more youngsters.

Ida Newton Gulick's gravestone at Arlington National Cemetery.

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National Cemetery on 25 February 1922. Alexander Magruder died 15 years later on 27 January 1937.

Ida Gulick, as she will be known to numismatists, was certainly one of America's last living post traders, and certainly the last female vivandiere, pressed into service by the United States government, while her short lived post trader tokens are most certainly unparalleled in our history.

References:

Interviews and conversations with the late Tom Mason Wyoming historian and numismatist - July through September 1967.

Interviews and conversations with the late James J. Curto, numismatist and "the Dean of Military tokens".

Interviews with US Army veterans of the Villa Campaign and World War I - Cheyenne and Casper, Wyoming July-August 1967; Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 1967-1968; and Fort Sheridan, Illinois 1969-1970.

Research accomplished by cousin Stephen P. Bows on the life of Ida Gulick - multiple documents.

Reports of Heads of Departments Third Session, Fifty-Fifth Congress volume II 1899.

Military Tokens of the United States 1866-1969, by James J. Curto.

Curto's update - *Military Tokens of the United States Volume I*, compiled by Paul Cunningham.

Wyoming State Historical documents - various volumes.

Factoid

Vivandière or *cantinière* is a French name for women who are attached to military regiments as sutlers or canteen keepers. Their actual historic functions of selling wine to the troops and working in canteens led to the adoption of the name "cantinière" which came to supplant the original "vivandière" starting in 1793. The use of both terms was common in French until the mid-19th century, and "vivandière" remained the term of choice in non-French-speaking countries such as the US, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain. Vivandières served in the French army up until the beginning of World War I, but the custom (and the name) spread to many other armies. Vivandières also served on both sides in the American Civil War, and in the armies of Spain, Italy, the German states, Switzerland, and various armies in South America, though little is known about the details in most of those cases as historians have not done extensive research on them.

—Wikipedia

The Steamer *R. E. Phillips* Token

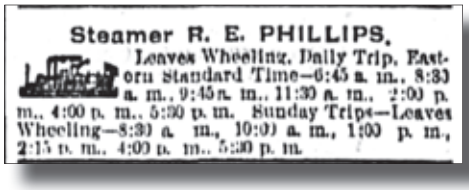
by David E. Schenkman

The stern-wheel steamer *R. E. Phillips* was built in 1886 at a shipyard in Freedom, Pennsylvania, and was homeported in Wheeling, West Virginia. The earliest mention of it I found was in the July 22, 1886 *Wheeling Register*, where it was announced that the new vessel, which was owned by Captain George M. Berry, had been christened and was lying at the wharf. After operating it for four years he sold it to Captain Harry J. Mendel, who immediately had it overhauled and put back in service.

Unlike Berry, the new owner advertised the "New Steamer *R. E. Phillip*," extensively, promoting the several trips it ran daily between Wheeling and Benwood, West Virginia, and Bellaire, Ohio, with a fare of ten cents. The June 18, 1890 *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* noted that "for speed, comfort and safety, the new steamer promises to excel all others that have been in the trade, and under Mr. Mendel's supervision it will be a reliable time-keeper for those who don't have clocks."

Although the three towns are only a few miles apart, the *R. E. Phillips* provided an important service, since it provided a convenient connection between the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad's depot at Bellaire and the other towns. Cargo was transported also, and the October 23, 1890 *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* noted that the vessel "has built up quite a nice freight trade between here and Bellaire, and now carries enough to make it pay nicely."

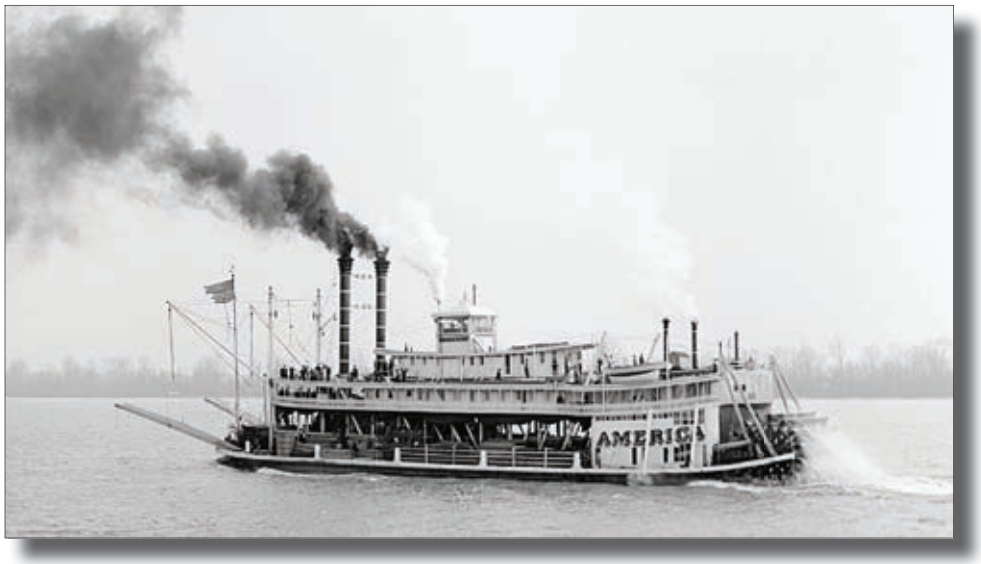
The only token known to have been used on the steamer was obviously issued between 1886 and 1890, since its inscription includes Berry's name. Struck with incuse lettering on a copper-nickel planchet, the obverse of the 24mm piece is STR. R. E. PHILLIPS G. M. BERRY / CAPT., while the reverse is GOOD FOR / 1 / TRIP. It is listed in *The Atwood–Coffee Catalogue of United States and Canadian Transportation Tokens* as WV 890-R, and I doubt that more than two or three examples are in collectors' hands.


Steamer R. E. PHILLIPS.
Leaves Wheeling, Daily Trip, Eastern Standard Time—6:45 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Sunday Trips—Leaves Wheeling—8:30 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 2:15 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 5:30 p. m.

NEW STEAMER
R. E. PHILLIPS,
—FOR SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY—
Regular Bellaire, Benwood and Wheeling Packet.
Eastern Standard Time.—Leaves Wheeling at 6:15 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m. Leaves Bellaire at 7:30 a. m., 9 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 1 p. m., 2:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Sunday trips.—Leave Wheeling at 8:30 a. m., 10 a. m., 12:30 m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Leaves Bellaire at 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 1 p. m., 3 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 6 p. m. Fare 10c. B., Z. & C. Time Card, by boat leaving Wheeling: 9:15 a. m. and 4 p. m. For information concerning B., Z. & C. R. R., address M. R. BEAL, General Agent Bellaire, Ohio. Extra trips on short notice. Close connections made with all railroads. H. J. MENDEL, Manager. J. F. CLINE, Master. je21

On the night of January 6, 1895 the *R. E. Phillips* met her match at Friendly, West Virginia. Although the place in which she was harbored was supposedly safe, ice filled the river that evening and a large piece struck the hull and ripped a hole ten feet long, causing it to submerge below the cabin floor. The crew was able to remove some of the cabin furniture, but by morning very little of the vessel remained. The loss was estimated to be $10,000.

This was not the only loss for Captain Harry Mendel that evening. Less than an hour later, a wharfboat he owned suffered the same fate at Sisterville, West Virginia. The two boats were only partially insured. Sadly, during that time, losses such these were a rather common occurrence.



The steam-powered stern-wheeler America*, a typical Mississippi riverboat of the time.*

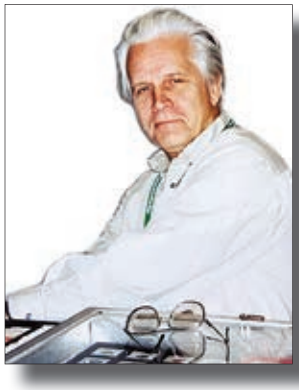
Sixty Years Ago in TAMS

by Paul Cunningham

TAMS 60 Years Ago

(Volume I, No. 1, Quarterly Bulletin*, April, 1961, Editor Dr. George Fuld.)*

"Welcome to our first official publication." TAMS was "conceived" five years prior, but officially organized in five months! Members had published articles for *Coin World*, articles of general interest; later, this publication would be of specific topics. Roy Small and William Bryant of Wendell-North-Western, Inc., produced small medals free of cost; other medals would be available the next summer (1962). The official name was The Society of Medal, Token and Obsolete Paper Money Collectors. It would have a different name later! The first article in the first issue of what we know as shell cards will be that of hundreds of ***Embossed or Shell Store Cards***. In later issues of what we know as the *TAMS Journal* is a further study of the shell store cards. There were four issues in 1961.



TAMS 60 Years

(Volume II, No. 2.)

In this issue members have been collecting medals for a contemporary medal collection to be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute. As first look, this seems like a great idea! We'll see how it works out. Ralph Mitchell and Russ Rulau offers the sixth installment of the ***Embossed or Shell Store Cards***. About 50 Shell Cards are included. Morris Abbott brought us ***The Silverton Railroad Metallic Passes***. This railroad was a 3-foot gauge line and it managed to cross over the 11,000 foot elevation. The owner of mines in that Colorado area, Otto Mears, in 1888 had a thought to have a pass made of silver for friends to use to ride on the railroad. In 1889 Mears had a fancy pass made of silver; in 1890 and beyond he had fancy silver passes and jewelry passes. Few passes were made then, few exist today (worth $10,000, or more, each today)! Some 13 medals were pictured in this issue. The ***Anti-Slavery*** medals were described in the previous issue. J. J. Curto gathered some three pages of ***Wright's American Store Cards***, continued from the previous issue. Duane Feisel listed four pages of ***Parking Tokens***, from Indiana to Ohio. ***Cards and Tokens of Thomas Elder***, compiled by E. Smith; two pages are covered.

TAMS 60 Years Ago

(Volume IV, March, 1964.)

Arlie Slabaugh, addressed ***A Trial List of Ku Klux Klan Tokens and Medals***. Arlie described and pictured more than a dozen of these. Rulau, Fuld and Gould gathered an ***Installment of the Seventh Spiel Marken***; there are 16 pages, few pictures. A TAMS vignette: Arlie Slabaugh, ***A United State Token with a Chinese Reverse!***

TAMS 50 Years Ago

This is an effort by Nathan Eglit to describe and introduce ***The Century of Progress in 1933-34***. The text and pictures were 144 pages in all.

TAMS 40 Years Ago

Magician's Tokens, and Related Items, by F. William Kuethe, puts smiles on hundreds of the TAMS members who were happy for having one of these books! History, pictures, 49 pages, descriptions and major fun! The book was so popular that it was reprinted!

TAMS 30 Years Ago

The Brunswick Token Story, by Fowler, Magnuson, and White, showed the demand for tokens from the several different pool and saloon tokens and makers. Their demand was such that the 48 page books were reprinted; copies are available from the TAMS secretary for a price.

TAMS 20 Years Ago

Alaska Food Stamp Tokens, by Ronald J. Benice, a delight to Alaskan token collectors! Some 12 pages of pictures and descriptions are noted. Edward Cogan, ***America's First Professional Numismatist***, was a delight because so many collectors learned something they did not realize! Cogan came from England and he earned the title "father of the American trade." Seven pictures and descriptions were a delight. Some 11 pages are loaded with advertisements.

TAMS 10 Years Ago

Paul Cunningham wrote a serious belief that the real Arlie Slabaugh did what he could in his limited physical being. The summer convention was loaded with many pictures! Howard Weinberger states ***The Most Important Medals of the 21st Century!*** Some that you might like – Apollo 7 silver medal: this is the first medal struck by Robbins, the Apollo 12 medal in gold and the gold Skylab II medal; some five 10kt gold medals were struck and flown!

Letters

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TAMSJ, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via email at gregsburns@gmail.com, or snail-mail to TAMSJ, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...

Above, Luckman's George Eastman service medal mentioned by Waterson, and at right, a statue sculpted by Luckman in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, dedicated 1921 to the soldiers of WWI.

Adventure Memento

Dear Greg,

I woke up about three weeks ago and found I had fallen off the TAMSJ mailing list. I wrote Donna Moon and she sent me issues 4, 5, & 6 from last year. So I have been busy catching up.

Thank you for including my letter in Issue #4. I found the Ernie Nagy article very impressive. And Jorge Crespo-Armáiz's two articles back to back with a lot of Puerto Rican numismatics sure gave me a lot to digest.

I liked your Captain Midnight Acronym Decoder comments. Fun stuff. Now you need to get a Capt. Midnight 1940 membership medal/spinner. A great decision maker!

I picked up on an ad from N. M. Graver about George Eastman material. For about 10 years I thought the Eastman portrait on the Eastman/Kodak Loyal Service medal was by Kilenyi. Ain't so. So I wrote to Graver who told me I was his first responder after running the ad for three issues. We are now talking but he is beyond any of the pieces I picked up before I got wise to who did the medal. By the way, it was done by Augustus Lukeman.

All the best,

—Harry Waterson

Appreciate your kind words on Ernie's and Jorge's articles, and I'm sure they will as well.. GB

An Unusual Value

David E. Schenkman

I recently purchased this brass token in a group of Ohio tokens, and was intrigued by its unusual value, which I can't recall having seen previously. Coal oil, according to an online definition, "is a shale oil obtained from the destructive distillation of cannel coal, mineral wax, or bituminous shale, once used widely for illumination." It was noted that its uses are similar to those of kerosene.

The token's issuer, John Franklin Putman, was born in 1886 and died in 1935. He operated a hardware store in Greenfield. The person I got it from, who lives in western Ohio, had noted "made by Wadsworth Engraving Company" on the holder. However, the token has no die sinker's signature, unlike the other tokens in the group that were made by Wadsworth. It is certainly logical, since Wadsworth was located in Springfield, Ohio, only about an hour from Greenfield.

Donations to TAMS

TAMS gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the following donations. To support the mission of TAMS send any amount large or small to TAMS, PO Box 20196, El Cajon, CA 92021.

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Spreading the Word...

Above, TAMS President Jim Brokamp recently got to meet-up and chat with ANA Vice President Joe Boling and TAMS board member Kathy Freeland at the MPC Fest. The Military Payment Certificate collectors organization held their yearly get together along the Lake Erie shoreline in Port Clinton, Ohio. The area's Camp Perry issued the very scarce World War 2, Ohio Prisoner of War chit. Bourse dealers offered a variety of military-related exonumia, reference books, and historical knowledge.

At right, Brokamp was invited to speak to the Miami Valley Coin and Relic Hunters Club of Fort Wayne, Indiana on March 15th, 2023. Jim laid out a display of exonumia for the club to observe, and the members had the opportunity to share their own metal detecting finds. After an informative presentation on tokens and medals, the group engaged in a "question and answer" session. Over 30 members enjoyed a complimentary copy of the *TAMS Journal*, and were invited to consider joining. Miami Valley Coin and Relic Hunters Club President Kate McCann presents Brokamp with a Certificate of Appreciation.

JAHOF 75th Anniversary of Israel's Independence Medal Features David Ben-Gurion

The Jewish-American Hall of Fame commissioned former engraver of the US Mint Jim Licaretz to create a 3-½ inch medal to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Israel's Independence on May 14th. The medal features an extremely high relief portrait of David Ben-Gurion that lies entirely below the medal's upper surface. The reverse contains Ben-Gurion's quote: "In Israel, in order to be a realist, you must believe in miracles."

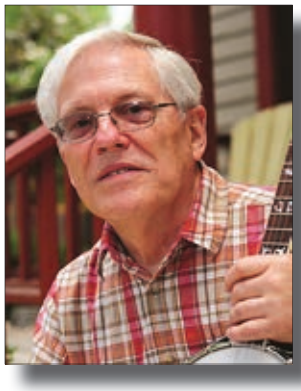
Money raised through the sale of these medals will go to the non-profit Jewish-American Hall of Fame and the Jewish National Fund — for the planting of a tree in Israel. No more than 75 bonded bronze medals will be produced personally by Jim, that will be given to contributors of $135 plus $10 shipping. Each medal will include a certificate of authenticity, a display stand, and a certificate from the Jewish National Fund acknowledging the planting of a tree in Israel. To order, call 818-225-1348 or pay with paypal using email address of directorjahf@yahoo.com.

David Ben-Gurion rose to become the preeminent leader of the Jewish community in British-ruled Palestine Mandate from 1935 until the establishment of the State of Israel. On May 14, 1948, he formally proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel, and was the first to sign the Israeli Declaration of Independence, which he had helped to write. David Ben-Gurion served as Prime Minister until 1963 with a short break in 1954–55.

Ben-Gurion led Israel's absorption of millions of Jewish refugees and immigrants, led the 1956 Sinai Campaign against Egypt, promulgated numerous major infrastructure projects such as the National Water Carrier and Israel's nuclear weapons development. Following his retirement, Ben-Gurion moved to a small kibbutz in the Negev Desert named Sde Boker, where he and his wife are buried — near Ben Gurion University.

American Token Manufacturers & Their Agents

by David E. Schenkman



American Railway Supply Company, New York, New York

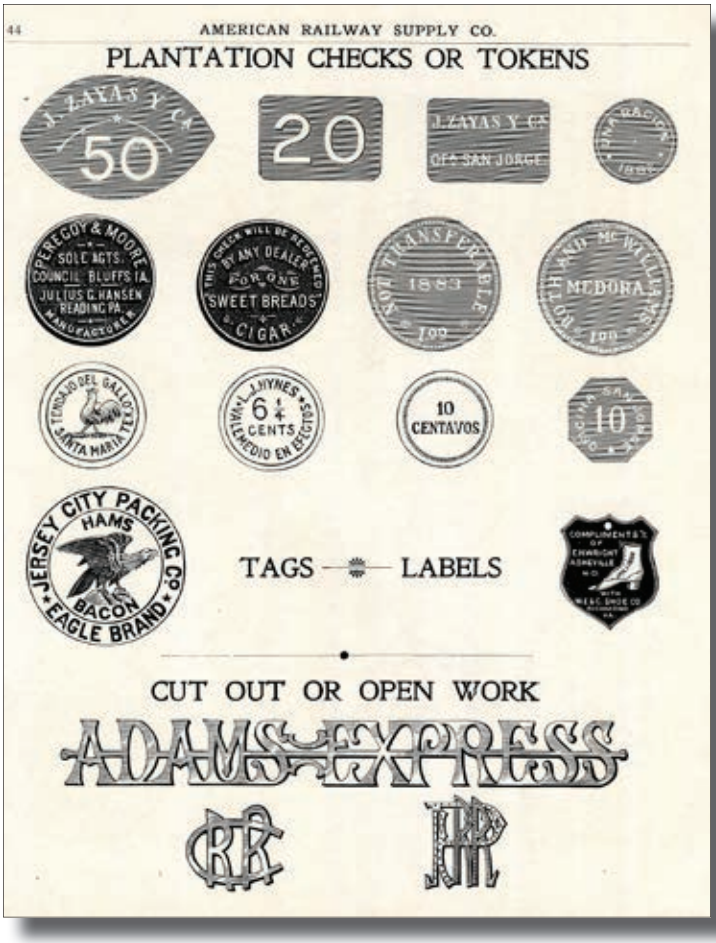
The earliest New York City business directory listing for the American Railway Supply Company (referred to herein as ARSC) was in the 1892 edition, where they were listed as successors to the Hoole Manufacturing Company, at 24 Park Place, "mnfrs and dealers in railway supplies of every description." The primary business of this firm, which was started by Edmund Hoole in the late 1860s, was the manufacture of baggage checks, and their successor continued to produce them. ARSC also made a variety of other items, including uniform buttons, key tags, police and firemen badges, cap badges, time and tool checks, metal labels, uniform caps, lanterns, notary seals, conductor ticket punches, and department store charge coins. As you can see, the company specialized in products that would be used by railroads, although their catalog shows that they also made items for other types of businesses.

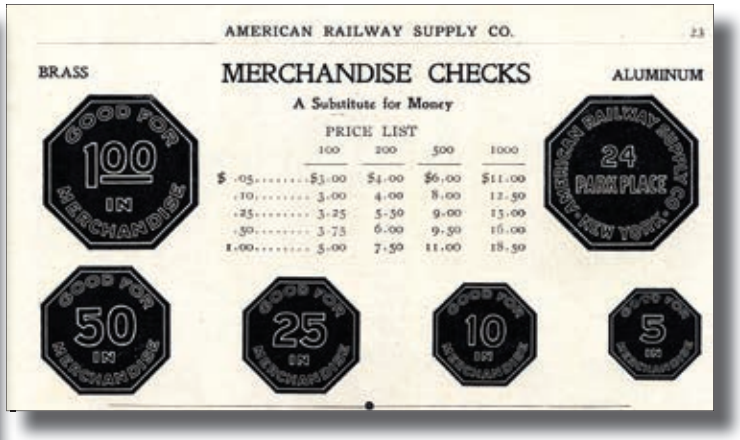
At the 1901 Buffalo, New York, Pan American Exposition, ARSC was awarded a bronze medal for their exhibit of badges. The company was proud of this achievement, and their medal "for superiority of product" is prominently depicted on the first page of their catalog.

As its name suggests, the manufacture of tokens and medals was not a significant part of the company's business. However, it is probable that they did strike at least some of them, and their circa 1912 catalog offers aluminum and brass tokens, which they term "Merchandise Checks; a substitute for money," and medals. In addition, a page is devoted to "Plantation Checks or Tokens," and this is interesting because some of the illustrated pieces had to have been struck prior to the company's formation. In fact, two of them are dated in the early 1880s, so were unquestionably the work of another die sinker.

ARSC's advertising tokens all show 24 Park Place as the company's address. In the 1889-1890 New York directory another firm, Jacobi and Company, is listed as manufacturers of badges, medals, and checks at that address. It is a safe assumption that ARSC purchased this company and renamed it when they went in business.

For the 1892-1893 Columbian Exposition, ARSC issued a token depicting Columbus on one side, and the company's advertisement for "Medals, Checks, Badges, &c." on the other. Tokens were struck in brass, copper, nickel, and silver, all on 14mm planchets. It would be interesting to know why the company chose such a tiny size.





The American Railway Supply Company
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware
Capital Stock $500,000.00
Preferred Stock $250,000.00
Common Stock $250,000.00
This Certifies that W. W. Olive
is the owner of Two (2) Shares of the Capital Stock of
The American Railway Supply Company
transferable only on the books of the Corporation in person or by Attorney
on surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.
SPECIMEN

During the early 1900s many die sinkers jumped on the encased cent bandwagon, and ARSC was one of them. On the example illustrated, a 1908 Indian head cent is encased. It advertises the firm as "Makers of Medals, Key Tags, Badges." An octagonal aluminum token issued around the same time gives the company's name and address on one side, and "Good For 50 in Merchandise" on the reverse. It is illustrated in the company's catalog, along with 5, 10, 25, and 100 denominations.

I know of only one other ARSC advertising token. The 30mm aluminum piece states that "This Aluminum Check is a Sample Made By The American Railway Supply Co.," while the reverse says that it "Will Be Redeemed by Any Dealer For One Monarch Cigar." The Monarch Cigar Company was located in St. Louis, Missouri, in the early 1900s, and undoubtedly the reverse die used to strike the ARSC token was cut to manufacture a token for the Monarch company. Die sinkers often used reverse dies that were cut for customers' tokens on the reverse of their own advertising tokens, to show samples of their work.

ARSC was owned by William H. Woolverton, who also owned the Gamwell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, the National Railway Publication Company, and the New York Transfer Company. In 1911 he purchased property at 134-136 Charles Street, the address shown in the company's catalog, so we can assume that the ARSC tokens described above were issued prior to that time.

Woolverton died in 1914 and Russell Rulau, in *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900*, states that the company went out of business that year. However ARSC was still listed in mercantile directories in the late 1920s.

The intent of this column, which is an on-going feature of the *TAMS Journal*, is to share some of the information in my files. Most of the articles will feature the more obscure makers. Readers having questions, suggestions, or even criticisms are encouraged to contact me at dschenkman@verizon.net.

Mavericks

by John D. Mutch

TAMS member John Kallmer has volunteered to capture photographs of mavericks published in the *TAMS Journal* and put them on tokencatalog.com. This means that everyone with Internet access will be able to see them on Richard Greever's website, and it should give those early mavericks more exposure to researchers. In fact, new attributions are starting to result from John's efforts. Maverick 5531 was the first one to be photographed. It appeared in the April, 1974, *TAMS Journal* and the use of film photography continued through number 15883 in April, 2001. We do have the film negatives, but accessing a specific one is a very laborious task. John is taking advantage of the fact that the older issues of the TAMS Journal have been scanned and are available via the Newman Numismatic Portal, nnp.wustl.edu. These images are not the best, but as the old saying goes, "A picture is worth a thousand words." My thanks go out to John!

In John's process, he first checks to see whether tokencatalog already has an image of a particular maverick. If so, probably both obverse and reverse images are now available. In that case, he does not add the obverse photo from the *TAMS Journal*. Along the way he has already picked up several instances where the transcription of the maverick does not match the photo. These errors have impeded research efforts for years!

In cases where the obverse photo from the *TAMS Journal* is the only thing available, I wonder where the token is now. I have the record of who submitted which maverick for most of them, but many of the earlier submitters are deceased or no longer active in the hobby. Hopefully these tokens moved on to others interested in the hobby, but, sadly, it is likely that some ended up in a landfill due to uninterested heirs.

If you have tokens that are not pictured on tokencatalog, I encourage you to take photos and post them there. Most cell phones have cameras that can do a pretty decent job, and the process is fairly easy. Under the "Additional Info" drop-down menu on the site is a "How To Contribute" tutorial.

—John Mutch

Maverick Attributions

226: LEIKVOLD'S LOGIVLLION, Sioux Rapids, IA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 10 Apr 1941 *Sioux Rapids Bulletin Board*, Sioux Rapids, IA (Honroe Leikvold is opening a Dry Night Club at the Oak Logvilion here May 6. This attraction will be for Tuesday nights only and will feature the serving of various milk products.), 8 Nov 1945 *Sioux Rapids Bulletin-Press*, Sioux Rapids, IA (Leo Damm, of Spirit Lake, has leased the Oak Logvilion from Honroe Leikvold. The Oak Logvilion was built in 1936 by Honroe Leikvold who has operated it since that time.)

1558: KLINE / 1169 MAIN, Buffalo, NY
Attributed by: Norm Peters, Pat Barnard
References: Barnard's *Western NY Tokens*, 1941 Buffalo, NY City Directory (Geo E. Bortells – Filling station – 1169 Main), 1946 (Michl Conrad)

1559: CAFE KLONDIKE / HENRY FRIERICH / 116 JACKSON AVE., Jersey City, NJ
Attributed by: John Byars
References: 1889-99 Jersey City, NJ City Directories (Henry Frerichs – Saloon – 116 Jackson av)

1561: H. C. INGRAM / BLUEFIELD, Bluefields, Zelaya Department, Nicaragua
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: Rulau's *Latin American Tokens* (#Zel 8), 24 Aug 1894 *The Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, LA (H. C. Ingram and other Americans were arrested by Nicaraguan troops in Bluefields), 14 Sep 1894 (H. C. Ingram, of the firm of Wilson & Ingram, planters and merchants, is still confined by the Nicaraguans)

1674: G. O'REILLEY, Seattle, WA
Attributed by: Wally Stier, Richard Greever
Reference: 1899 Seattle, WA City Directory (George F. O'Reilley – Saloons – 117 W. Washington & 501 1st av S.)

5295 & 15102: LAROCQUE'S NAVAL STORE, Berkley neighborhood of Norfolk, VA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1914-16 Norfolk, VA City Directories (Naval Store – 303 Chestnut – Tobacco, Stationery, Novelties - Paul A. LaRocque, propr.)

5486: LITTLE HUNGARY, Cleveland, OH
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: 1912 Cleveland, OH City Directory (Emil Haas – Saloon – 636 Frankfort av NW), 2 Dec 1911 *Echo*, Cleveland, OH ad (Little Hungary – Café, Restaurant, Grill - Emil Haas – 632-536 Frankfort Ave. N. W.)

6293: L / L & K / K, Jacksonville, OR
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1910-14 Jacksonville, OR City Directories (Luy & Keegan – Harry G. Luy & Christopher Keegan – The Reception Saloon - California se cor 3d)

6388: WYTTENBACH'S DRUG STORE, Evansville, IN
Attributed by: Terry Hess, Doug Spaur, Richard Greever
References: 1898-99 Evansville, IN City Directories (Claude Wyttenbach – Drugs – 925 Main), Dr. John Wyttenbach – Drugs – cor Walnut & Chestnut), 1916 (Jno Wyttenbach – Drugs – 1128 Chestnut), 1 Mar – 25 Jun 1899 *Evansville Journal*, Evansville, IN (J. Wyttenbach – Drugs – Walnut, Chestnut & Lafayette avenue)
And...
South Bend, IN
Attributed by: Terry Hess, Doug Spaur, John Byars
References: 5 Oct 1907 – 25 Feb 1910 *The South Bend Tribune*, South Bend, IN (Wyttenbach's drug store – South Bend Ave. and Hill St.), 1908 South Bend, IN City Directory (Claude Wyttenbach – Drug Store - 601 South Bend Av)

6860: THE LITTLE WHEELS CLUB, Qui Nhon Air Base, South Vietnam
Attributed by: John Kallman
Reference: Cunningham's *Military Tokens* book (#VN4210c) This was previously attributed as just South Vietnam.

6869: M. & R. / 1706 2ND AVE, Rock Island, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1915-1919 Rock Island, IL City Directories (McDole & Richardson – Elmer E. McDole & Leonard G. Richardson - Cigars – 1706 2d av)

6876: I. MEISNER'S CAFE / 16 SUSSEX ST, Dover, NJ
Attributed by: Terry Hess
References: 1912-17 Morristown, NJ City Directories (Isidor Meisner – Liquors – 16 N. Sussex)

6878: MICHELI'S / 8857 BUFFALO AVE, Chicago, IL
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1906 Chicago Lakeside City Directory (Michael Philbin - Saloon – 8857 Buffalo av), Sixteenth Annual Report of the Factory Inspector of Illinois for the year ending December 15, 1908 (M. J. Philbin – Saloon - 8857 Buffalo av)

7509: CARR'S ALL AMERICAN CAB / PHONE 71, Tahlequah, OK
Attributed by: Paul Leafgreen, Richard Greever
References: 2 Jun 1939 *The Cherokee County Democrat-Star*, Tahlequah, OK (W. F. Carr Taxie – 425 West Choctaw St. – Phone 71), 11 Jan 1940 *Tahlequah Citizen*, Tahlequah, OK (The Carr All American Cab service – W. F. Carr, Manager)

8398: G. W. HOLZENBORT, Saint George, GA
Attributed by: John Mutch, Randy Partin, John Byars
References: 1920 Census (George W. Holzendorf - saw mill operator), 1905-09 GA Dun (Holzendorf & Smith – Turpentine), 1914 GA Bradstreet (A. M. Holzendorf – General Store), 1918 GA Dun (A. M. Holzendorff – General Store) The spelling on the token, Holzenbort, is probably in error as no one by that name has been found. The A. M. initials in the GA directories likewise have not been found. Various Brunswick, GA newspaper articles mention Holzendorf being in town from Travisville, St. Marys, etc., likely indicating that his saw mill operation moved around.

8565: E. C. KUYKENDALL, Morgantown, KY
Attributed by: John Mutch, John Byars
References: 1880-1900 Censuses (Ed. C. Kuykendall – Drygoodsman), 1895 KY Bradstreet Directory (General Store), Sep 1904 KY Dun (Dry Goods, clo, etc.), 2 Mar 1942 *Park City Daily News*, Bowling Green, KY (Ed Kuykendall died in Morgantown where he had lived for over 50 years and operated a general merchandise store until his retirement about 1930.)

9184: VOTE FOR GEO. H. HARDNER FOR COUNTY TREASURER, Allentown, PA
Attributed by: Richard Watley
Reference: 21 Jul 1902 *The Allentown Morning Call*, Allentown, PA (George H. Hardner of Allentown is running for County Treasurer in the Democratic primary election.)

9795: W. A. HICKS & SON / GENERAL CONTRACTORS, Birmingham, AL
Attributed by: John Mutch, John Byars
References: 1916-17 AL Dun Directory, 1919 Birmingham, AL City Directory (Wm A. Hicks - Contr), 15 Nov 1912 Russell Register, Seale, AL (Mr. W. A. Hicks and family moved to Opelika where the Messrs. Hicks have engaged in the contracting business under the firm name of W. A. Hicks & Son.), 23 Apr 1914 *Municipal Journal* & 1 May 1914 *The Contractor* (W. A. Hicks & Son, Millport, awarded contract for road improvement), 6 May 1916 *Engineering Record* (W. A. Hicks & Son, Fayette, losing bidder for road construction) It is presumed that the Hicks company was headquartered in Birmingham, but the token

was probably used in their construction camps.

9828 & 10311: JIM OTTO'S SALOON, Sherman Oaks, CA
Attributed by: John Mutch, Richard Greever
References: valleyinnrestaurantandbar.com (Jim Otto, Owner 1947-52), 17 Aug 1951 *Valley Times*, North Hollywood, CA ad (Valley Inn, Formerly Jim Otto's – 1 block west of Sepulveda at Ventura)

THE MID-VICTORIAN CAFE IN THE VALLEY
VALLEY INN
FORMERLY JIM OTTO'S
SAME MANAGEMENT
1 Block West of Sepulveda at Ventura. STate 4-5875
A FEW SAMPLES OF OUR COMPLETE DINNERS
Filet of Sole Saute Meuniere 2.00
Chopped Tenderloin, Mushroom Sauce 2.35
Pot Roast of Beef, Potato Pancake 2.35
Charcoal Broiled Chicken 2.45
Prime Rib of Beef 3.25
New York Cut Steak 3.35
★ Don't Miss Our "Gay 90's" Bar

11541: HOLBROOK & GRAHAM POOL / 3305 SO. MAIN ST., Los Angeles, CA
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1924-25 Los Angeles, CA City Directories (Sie J. Holbrook & Samuel Graham – Billiards – 3305 S. Main)

11543: JAEGER & HARRINGTON / SILVER DOLLAR SALOON, Dubuque, IA
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: Henderson's IA Book, 1904-06 Dubuque, IA City Directories (Jaeger & Harrington – Frank M. Jaeger & Louis J. Harrington – Saloon – 153 8th)

11544: BOSMA RECREATION / CENTER, Lakota, IA
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: Henderson's IA Supplement, 19 Jul 1963 *The Des Moines Register*, Des Moines, IA (IA Liquor Control Commission issued license to Bosma Recreation Center, Lakota)

12117: J. A. LESH & CO., Bowdle, SD
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
Reference: 1910 Census (John A. Lesh – Proprietor – Pool Room)
And...
Monango, ND
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: 1920 Census (John A. Lesh – Manager – Pool Hall), Jan 1923 ND Dun directory (Billiards & Cigars)

12532: LEVER HOTEL POOL ROOM / SMITH & GORHAM, Spokane, WA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 21 Nov 1914 *Official Gazette of the City of Spokane, Washington* (City Council granted pool room license at S309 Howard street to Smith & Gorham for term ending 31 Dec 1915.), 1912 Spokane, WA City Directory (Hotel Lever – Wm H. Lever, Prop. – 3d av se cor Howard), (Lever Pool Room – S309 Howard)

12534: MAXWELL & HUSSEY, Marysville, CA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 26 Jul – 22 Sep 1889 *The Daily Appeal*, Marysville, CA ad (Boston Chop House – 91 D Street – Maxwell & Hussey, Proprietors)

BOSTON
Chop House,
91 D STREET.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN for business. The best best service at popular prices. Competent WHITE COOKS are constantly in attendance and supplied with the best in the market.
Open until 1 a. m.
MAXWELL & HUSSEY,
Proprietors.

14190: SUCCESS SALOON / THOMAS MCCONKEY, Gibson, NM
Attributed by: Billy Kiser, Duane Feisel
References: Kiser's NM Book, 12 Aug 1902 *Albuquerque Citizen*, Albuquerque, NM (Thomas McConkey of Gibson charged with selling liquor to Indians), 1 Sep 1902 (Thomas McConkey has sold his saloon and has left without arranging to protect his bondsmen)

14191: PARKER & STANCLIFF, Medford, OR
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: 9 May 1914 *Medford Mail Tribune*, Medford, OR ad (Parker & Sandcliff - successors to Ritter & Dunlap - Confectionery, Cigars, & Tobacco – 121 E. Main street), 1914 Medford, OR City Directory (Parker & Stancliff – Chester T. Parker & Bert S. Stancliff – Cigars & Confectionery – 121 E. Main)

Parker & Stancliff
(Successors to Ritter & Dunlap)
WITH THE BUILDING REMODELED
We have one of the most
Up-to-date Confectioneries
In Southern Oregon, with special accommodations for lady customers. This is the only confectionery in town that carries the Colestin Mineral Water in the fountain.
We also carry a full line of
Cigars and Tobaccos
In a separate department.
121 E. MAIN ST.

14201: JOHN ERZ, Milwaukee, WI
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: 1910 Census (John Erz – Saloon), 1910-15 Milwaukee, WI City Directories (John M. Erz – Saloon – 708 Teutonia av), 1916-17 (809 Teutonia av)

14370: ED MUEGNIOT / 1 CASE, Wathena, KS
Attributed by: Kent Johnson, Hank Thoele, John Mutch
References: 1910 Census (Edward

A. Meugniot – Fruit Farmer – Washington Township), 9 May 1913 *The Wathena Times*, Wathena, KS (A child of Cyrus Ratliff, a worker in the Ed Meugniot berry patches about a mile west of Wathena, was killed when a cyclone struck the farm.) Meugniot is the correct spelling.

14373: F. J. NUGENT, New Castle, PA
Attributed by: Greg Cole
References: 1920 Census (Frank J. Nugent – Proprietor - Liquor Store), 31 Jan 1917 & 28 Jan 1920 *The New Castle Herald*, New Castle, PA (Frank J. Nugent – No. 101 South Liberty street – Wholesale liquor license application)

14388: WIGGENHORN BROS. CO., Billings, MT
Attributed by: John Byars, Wally Stier, John Mutch
References: MT Secretary of State (Wiggenhorn Bros, Inc. – Registered 18 Jan 1918), 1922-23 Billings, MT City Directories (Wiggenhorn Bros Inc. – Julius W. Wiggenhorn, Pres. – Whol Drugs, Cigars, Confy – 3019-3033 Montana av), 1929 (Constance D. Wiggenhorn, Pres. – Retail Drugs – 3019 Montana av) These Wiggenhorn Brothers were also cigar manufacturers in Watertown, WI but the diework is indicative of a MT token.

14392: J. ROLAND STEWART & CO., Trappe Landing, MD
Attributed by: John Mutch, David Schenkman
References: 20 Nov 1942 *Easton Star-Democrat*, Easton, MD (Quoting from a booklet "List of Packers – Tri-State Packers' Assoc." – J. Roland Stewart – Trappe Landing – still in business), 23 Feb 1945 (Public Auction Sale – Canning House and Machinery – located at Trappe Landing, about 1-1/2 miles from the town of Trappe.), 1915 Bulletin of the MI Dairy & Food Commissioner (Roland brand canned tomatoes manufactured by J. Roland Stewart)

15016: W. H. PARISH, Jacksonville, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1929-31 Jacksonville, IL City Directories (William H. Parish – Barber – 447 S. Sandy), 1934 (335 Marion), 1938 (509 S. West), 1943-45 (514 S. West)

15113: PORT RENWICK, Ithaca, NY
Attributed by: Richard Greever, John Mutch
References: 19 Nov 1905 *New York Tribune* (Port Renwick, on the south tip of Cayuga Lake, is now Ithaca's mimic Coney Island.), www.cityofithaca.org/516/Stewart-Park (In the early 1890s, a trolley line was built and an amusement park developed by the Cayuga Lake Electric Railway Co. The hamlet of Port Renwick was developed into Renwick Park which opened in 1894 with a zoo, merry-go-round, and dance pavilion. The park was renamed Stewart Park in 1923.)

15118: WITHERSPOON'S BARBER SHOP AND CARD ROOM, New Meadows, ID
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1920-40 Censuses (James H. Witherspoon – Barber-Own Shop), 21 Dec 1945 *Adams County Leader*, Council, ID obituary (James Witherspoon of New Meadows, long-time resident, had owned and operated a barber shop and pool hall for 27 years.)

18505: C. W. IRVINE, Lexington, VA
Attributed by: Randy Partin, Richard Greever
References: Schenkman's VA Book, 8 Oct 1884 *Staunton Spectator*, Staunton, VA (National Hotel – C. W. Irvine, Proprietor)

18738: FOLEY & COWLES, Hillyard, WA
Attributed by: John Byars, Randy Partin
Reference: 20 Feb 1909 *United States Tobacco Journal*, New York City, NY (The partnership of Foley & Cowles at Hillyard, WA has been dissolved and Mr. Foley has taken charge of the business.)

18874: PITTON NOVELTY CO., Detroit, MI
Attributed by: John Mutch, Randy Partin
References: 12 Dec 1906 *Saginaw Evening News*, Saginaw, MI (Arthur Pitton, of the Pitton Novelty Co. of Detroit operates upwards of 300 slot machines in the city.), 24 Aug 1911 *The Detroit Times*, Detroit, MI (Arthur Pitton, a slot machine manufacturer, formed the Pitton Novelty Co. with Fred Postal and other Detroiters), 1901 Detroit, MI City Directory (Pitton Novelty Co, Ltd. - Fred Postal Pres, Arthur Pitton Treas & Mngr – 66-72 Fort e.), 1905 (204-206 Mich av.)

18976: SPOONER & ZONDERVAN BAKERY, Indianola, IA
Attributed by: Randy Partin
References: 25 Oct 1911 *The Weekly Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis, MN (Bakery Changes - Spooner & Zondervan succeed W. A. Wilson), 14 Sep 1911 *The Advocate-Tribune*, Indianola, IA (W. A. Wilson has sold out his bakery to Spooner & Zondervan of Greenfield.), 5 Oct 1911 (Messrs. Spooner & Zondervan have been busy rearranging the West Side Bakery and are now ready to supply your wants in their lines.), 1910 Census Greenfield, IA (Horace G. Spooner – Proprietor–Bakery), (Peter Zondervan – Baker-Bakery)

18998: E. S. ALWINE, Abbottstown, PA
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 27 Feb 1924 *The Evening Sun*, Hanover, PA (Emory Alwine has bought two pool tables and will open a poolroom in connection with his restaurant in Abbottstown.), PA Death Certificate (Emery Staunton Alwine of Abbottstown, PA d. 17 May 1967)

18999: J. HERBRANDT, Waukesha, WI

Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1892 Waukesha, WI City Directory (Jacob Herbrandt - Saloon - 605 Grand Av), 1895-1903 (Jacob Herbrand – Saloon – 327 Broadway)

19036: TRUMBAUER BROS., Royersford, PA
Attributed by: Randy Partin
References: 1917 *Sea Food Reporter Rating Book* (Trumbauer Brothers – Groceries), 12 Jul 1916 *Philadelphia Enquirer* ad (Trumbauer Bros. – restaurant)

19074: J. F. KAHMANN, St. Louis, MO
Attributed by: Luke Johnson, Richard Greever
References: 1887 St. Louis, MO City Directory (John F. Kahmann – Grocer – 2125 N. 13th), 1889-93 (2023 N. 13th), 1895 (1951 Hebert), 1899 (3601 N. 20th & 4127 Pleasant), 1893-1922 MO Dun Directories (Bakery, Meat, & Grocery)

19083: T. L. HENSON, Columbus, OH
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1895-96 Columbus, OH City Directories (T. L. Henson & Son – Thomas L. & John Frank Henson – Saloon – 573 S. High)

19637: ARCHER CONFECTIONERY, Tulsa, OK
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 29 Jun 1924 *The Tulsa, Tribune*, Tulsa, OK ad (Archer Confectionery – 509 East Archer), 1924-25 Tulsa, OK City Directories (Claude Monroe – Restaurant – 509 E. Archer)

19914: JOHN A. LEHMEN, Fremont, OH
Attributed by: Donald Clifford, Miles Patton
References: 1925-27 OH Dun, 1929 OH Bradstreet, 1933-46 OH D&B directories (John H. Lehman - Tobacco & Billiards), 19 Dec 1961 *News-Messenger*, Fremont, OH obituary (John A. Lehman, born 16 Oct 1893, died 18 Dec 1961, owned and operated the Oak Billiard parlor on west State street for 33 years.) Apparently his name is in error on the token.

19931: 12TH. ST. BRANCH Y. M. C. A., Washington, DC
Attributed by: David Schenkman
Reference: www.nps.gov/places/twelfth-street-ymca (Cornerstone laid in 1908, opened in 1912, the nation's first Black YMCA, the building at 1816 12th St. NW is now the Thurgood Marshall Center.)

19954: PETER P. VLACHOS, Hamilton, OH
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 10 Oct 1919 *Hamilton Evening Journal*, Hamilton, OH ad (Peter P. Vlachos – Pool and Billiards – 15 Journal Square), 18 Aug 1922 *The Butler County Press*, Hamilton, OH ad (Metropolitan Billiard Parlor – Peter Vlachos – moved from out former Journal Square place to 117 South 2nd St.), 1917-21 Hamilton, OH City Directories (Peter P. Vlachos - Billiard Room – 15 Journal Square), 1923-29 (115 S 2d)

19956: M. M. A. S. No 1, Hamilton, OH
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 17 Mar 1974 *The Journal News*, Hamilton, OH (Local Society World-known. Formed in 1901, the Monkey Mutual Aid Society No. 1 was formed in 1901 to help members who became ill as well as for friendship and hospitality. The name came from a saloon called the Monkey House on S. Front St. south of Sycamore St. They first built a meeting hut on the levee of the Great Miami River at the foot of Ludlow St. They then built a headquarters at 517 Monument Ave. where they remained until they purchased the current building at 303 N. 3rd Street in 1953.), 16 Mar 1963 *The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Other cities have expressed an interest in forming a Monkey Mutual Aid Society, but they prefer to keep it Society No. 1 – and only.)

Corrections

1674: G. O'REILLEY not O'REILLY – transcription error between original index card and Journal listing. See attribution above.

6293: L / L & K / K not L / L & X / X – transcription error. See attribution above.

9828 & 10311: JIM OTTO'S not JIM OTT'S – Transcription error. See attribution above.

11349: M. G. KIESLING & SONS – delete attribution to Everett, WA as no reference has been found. Retain Laclede, ID attribution.

New Listings

To have your mavericks listed in this column, mail them to the Maverick Editor at the address below. Please do not send *initials*- or *numbers-only* mavericks or other pieces with only

a slim chance of being attributed. Since photographs or rubbings do not reproduce adequately, send the actual tokens to be photographed and listed. Package them securely, and include stamps or a check made out to me to cover return postage and insurance, indicating desired insurance valuation. As always, if you have mavericks you would like looked up in the TAMS database, e-mail or send me a list and I will be glad to check them.

John D. Mutch
7931 W. Crestwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704-3022
E-mail: tokens@gmail.com

20012
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / HENRY UHL / IN / TRADE
WRIGHT & SON / CINCINNATI
28mm Oc Al

20016
J. L. TUGGLE / GOOD FOR / 5 / ¢ / IN TRADE (All Inc)
Plain
29mm Rd Br

20013
TOM HALL / 63 / PARSONS AVE.
2½
21mm Rd Al

20017
SMITH'S / JUG BEER / STATION
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
22.5mm Sq Al

20010
A. C. / BEDFORD
50
32mm Rd Al

20014
L. B. KENT / 1½¢ / CASH
GOOD FOR / 5 / ¢ / LOAF
21mm Rd Al

20018
GOLDEN HILL / LIQUOR CO.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / WITH M. T. BOTTLE
31mm S4P Al

20011
HUEY'S BAR / MILS GRILL / 5¢ / IN TRADE (All Inc)
Blank
29mm S8 Al

20015
A. J. PEDDY & SONS, INC. / NOT / TRANSFERABLE
GOOD FOR / 50¢ / IN MERCHANDISE
28mm Oc Al

20019
REBATE / 2½C / C. JACKSON. (All Inc)
Blank
28mm S4 Br

20020
J. M. SMITH
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

20024
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / F. A. KRAUS / MURDOCK CIN'T / IN / TRADE
5
29mm S8 Al

20028
CROSSTOWN / PHARMACY
10¢
29mm Rd Al

20021
J. H. LONG
GOOD FOR / 2½¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

20025
CHRIST. A. PFAHL (Inc)
GOOD FOR / 5c / AT THE BAR (All Inc)
28mm S4 Br

20029
JAQUA / COMPANY
1
22mm Oc Al

20022
HARRY ZINK
GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE
21mm Rd(Sp co) Br

20026
HOLTUM - SCHMIDT CO. INC. / 551-553 / MARKET ST. / PATRICK S. F.
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Al

20030
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE / 15 / C. F. GRAHAM (All Inc)
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE / 15 / C. F. GRAHAM (All Inc)
29mm Rd Wm

20023
MRS. J. H. MC.ELROY / GOOD FOR / 1 (On Pitcher) / QUART MILK (All Inc)
Blank
27mm Oc Al

20027
GOOD FOR / 5 / W. C. WEST / IN / TRADE
Blank
23mm Oc Br

20031
V. R. RIBAK / 5 / CTS (All Inc)
Plain
22mm Oc Br

20032
SAM / MILLER
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

20036
W. / BACKES
25
19mm Sq Br

20040
L. A. HOWARTH / 5¢
Blank
22.5mm Oc Br

20033
STEAMER / FALLS CITY
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Al

20037
HARRY HOLBORN. / MILK / & / CREAM.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / ON / RETURN OF BOTTLE
25mm Oc Al

20041
C. D. McNEAL / CLARENDON / CIGAR / STAND
5¢
22mm Oc Al

20034
LEWIS / CAFE
10
26mm S12 Al

20038
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / CHRIST. LAUT / IN / TRADE
5
24mm Rd Al

20042
THE F & S / BILLIARD / PARLOR / 1205 / W. HARRISON ST.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
24.5mm Rd Br

20035
BURCHARD HOND. FRUIT CO. / (Banana Bunch)
12½
23mm Rd Br

20039
GEO. N. / WOOD
GOOD FOR / AT 5 / ¢ BAR / IN TRADE
23mm Sq Br

20043
SHEPPARD'S / SWEET / SHOP / INC.
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE
23mm Rd Al

20044
J. C. / HILLIS / COR. / GRANT & DOWNING
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
24mm Rd Al

20048
BILLY / LANG (All Inc)
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE (All Inc)
22x26mm Tg Br

20052
THE / NEW STAG / CAFE.
HEED & GIBBS / PROPS.
24mm Rd Br

20045
B. & M. (Inc) / 2½¢
ILLIG & HARTMANN / 211 / PINE / ST. LOUIS.
23mm Rd Br

20049
THE WARREN / SUGAR / BOWL / 123 MAIN ST.
GOOD FOR / ¢5¢ / IN TRADE
19.5mm Rd AL

20053
N. SAPP
THE / SECRETARY
27.5x23.5mm Ov Br

20046
C. A. NEWLAND
GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE
21mm Rd(St co) Br

20050
HARRY / WAHNER
BOTTLE / 5¢ / CHECK
34x19mm Ov Br

20054
LANSING / VETS / CLUB
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Oc Br

20047
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / W. F. BURNS / IN / TRADE // R. ROTHCHILD'S SONS. / MAKERS / OF / SALOON FIXTURES / & BILLIARD TABLES / (Table) / CIN'TI. O.
24mm Rd Br

20051
JOS. H. OSTERFELD.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / OR / IN PIANO
21mm Rd Br

20055
D. L. TANDY
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

TAMS Marketplace

Each member is entitled to one free "Marketplace" classified ad of 25 words per issue. Additional words (or ads) are accepted, but must be accompanied by payment of 10¢ per word. Ads over 25 words that are not accompanied by payment may be edited to the 25-word limit. Only ads related to exonumia will be accepted. Send to TAMS Editor Greg Burns via email to gregsburns@gmail.com, or US mail to POB 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Ads may be edited for form or content.

Oddball collections for sale: spielmarks, Lauer, push-outs, CWT, flippers, spinners, erotica, and many other tokens. Bob Jackson, 509-923-2205 PDT.

Wanted: Karl Goetz Medals. Looking for Karl Goetz medals documenting specific facts of history, especially the violations of treaties by England and France during WWI.

Philadelphia area [Eastern] token collection for sale individually or will trade for other Western Pennsylvania tokens that I can use. Larry Dziubek, PO Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

For Sale: World's Fair Medals, Tokens and Souvenirs from all Fairs. Next auction in the Fall at worldsfairauction.com. Picture preview starts August 15th.

WANTED: National First Aid & Mine Rescue Contest medals by Berthold Nebel. Issued by Bureau of Mines intermittently from 1923 to 1981. Missing 1928, 1930, 1963, 1971, 1976-1978 & 1981. Offering $30 apiece. Harry Waterson aquachip1@gmail.com.

"SEPTA Millenium Pass valid 5pm 12-31- 1999 until 5am 1-1-2000". 2" x 6.5". $2 + stamp. Steven Kawalec 40 Martin Ave. Clifton, NJ 07012 owlprowler@aol.com.

Wanted: 2012 Old Timer Assay Commission Society (OTACS) medal issued at *final meeting* at Philadelphia ANA convention. I was 1976 Assay Commissioner and my 2012 medal was stolen. Overstock was sent to TAMS. If you bought one, may I buy it? D. B. Leach, POB 646, Oxfored, NY 13830, or Leachdb646@gmail.com.

2023 Spring Coal Scrip Show, National Scrip Collectors Association. April 14/15, 10am-3pm (Friday) and 9am-1pm (Saturday). Country Inn & Suites, 2120 Harper Road, Beckley, WV, phone 304-252-5100. Free admission.

Wanted: Hampton, Virginia tokens and en- cased cents. Cabell Sale, nnsales@verizon.net.

Need these Sofspra carwash tokens from Lancaster, CA; Bainbridge, GA; Plano, IL; Lexington, KY; Many, LA; Temperance, MI; Roswell, NM; Depew, NY; Troy, NY; Hicksville, OH; Clifton Heights, PA; St. Albans, VT. Larry Dziubek, PO Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027 or LCDZIUBEK@zoominternet.net.

Rare Transportation Tokens for sale from Missouri, Illinois & Kentucky. All are either unlisted or catalog between $150-400. Contact me for list. AUBRPARTIN@GMAIL.COM.

NGC 1894 California Midwinter H&K Dol- lars wanted in grades listed or higher: HK252 AU58; HK258 MS61;HK259 MS62; HK265 MS64. James.deshong@twc.com.

Harlan County Coal Scrip. Photos needed for book of Harlan coal scrip. For more information and list of needed photographs: www.harlanscrip.com.

1906 to 1930 Evening World/Sunday World/ Public School Athletic League medals WANTED. 1916 and 1925 at a premium price. Spudjwa@comcast.net

For Sale: World's Fair Medals, Tokens and souvenirs from all fairs. Auction runs Jan. 12th to Jan. 31st at worldsfairauction.com. Picture preview starts Dec. 15th.

For Sale: Large Masonic token collection as a lot. 485 pcs. from 42 states. Best offer. Contact me for list. Tom Casper, 414-425-5444 or email-tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Wanted: 1959 Soil Conservation Society SCD (HK-574A) in White Metal (Nickel Silver) to complete my collection. ScottSafe@gmail.com.

Wanted: Phoebus, Virginia, tokens. Cabell Sale, nnsales@verizon.net.

Safe & Sane medals wanted. 1911 to 1932 all metals. Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

100 different plastic tokens / bar chips for sale from either Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Pennsylvania for $ 35.00. Indicate which state you prefer. Larry Dziubek P.O. Box 235 Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

For sale: shrimp, oysters, crabs, etc., tokens. Five states, 19 tokens. Retail list $1. J. H. Elrod, 5433 US Highway 221, Sparta, NC 28675.

NEW BOOK – *Schwaab Stamp & Seal* *Co.: A Catalog of Obsolete Dies* by Tom Casper. The book provides the history of Schwaab of Milwaukee, WI and has photos of 800+ Schwaab dies. The categories are Masonic, Trade, Transportation, Fraternal and Misc. tokens. The book is soft covered, spiral bound with 95 pages. The book retails at $29.95 + $5 shipping. To place an order call 414-425-5444 or email tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Wanted: New Martinsville WV tokens. Con- tact Beth Cantrell at bethzk320@gmail.com.

Prison tokens wanted; I still need some com- mon to better pieces. Vic Nolan, PO BOX 101850, Pittsburgh, PA 15237, van-7970man@verizon.net.

Wanted: Heraldic Art Medals: #53 Colora- do, #56 Flag Day, #57 "1777", #58 LaSalle, & #60 "1778; jackurat@sbcglobal.net.

Poll parrot shoe money stamped Watts Store North Bend, Nebr., 3 different $3.00 + stamp. Steven Kawalec, 40 Martin Ave., Clifton, NJ 07012, owlprowler@aol.com, (973) 868-9258.

Seeking to trade 350 duplicate encased coins. Contact for list. bobfair@yahoo.com.

OHIO-OHIO Seeking tokens, brass tags, sales brochures, letterheads, etc. for ongoing study of Springfield, Ohio, diesinker "C. W. Wadsworth" or the "Wadsworth Engraving Co." Contact Jim at: Ja.brokamp7@gmail.com.

Railroad-Related Medals/Tokens Sought (route-inaugural, lamp-lighter, conductors' "coins," trainmen's union, military rail, metal passes, awards to RR companies). Roy Lush, Box 3333, Lantana, FL 33465.

For Sale: Admiral Dewey. Nine different $85 postpaid. J. H. Elrod. 5433 US Highway 221, Sparta, NC 28675.

100 different plastic tokens / bar chips for sale from either Florida, New Jersey or California for $35.00. Indicate which state you prefer. Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

George Eastman Medals wanted. (Kodak service awards.) Photographic numismatics, tokens, medals, advertising notes concerning photo processes, manufacturers, cameras, or photographers. Daguerreotypes, Round Kodak photos. nmgraver@gmail.com.

Wanted: J. M. Dady (Sisseton, SD maverick) any of the five varieties. Contact: Robert Maisch, POB 98, Mobridge, SD 57601.

Heraldic Art Medals Wanted: Colorado, Flag Day, 1777, LaSalle, Edison, and 1778. jackurat@sbcglobal.net.

The National Scrip Collectors Association is starting a project to revise the *Catalogue of Lumber Company Store Tokens* book, also known as the "Trantow's Lumber Book". NSCA is wanting to add any unlisted lumber scrip tokens you might know of to this revision. Send a scan or photo of both sides of all unlisted lumber scrip tokens, including size in mm and material composition to Revision Editor Mike Williams, PO Box 10113, Knoxville, TN 37939, or by email at 123mwilliams@gmail.com.

FOR SALE: United States Mint Presidential Medals – Mint Nos. 103 (Jefferson) thru 138 (Nixon). All three-inch, pristine (many never opened) and in original mint packaging/boxes. Would like to sell as single collection. joeyager21@gmail.com.

Wanted: Springfield Ohio Tokens & Nation- al Home For D.V.S. Tokens. Ron Patton: ronpatton1317@yahoo.com.

WANTED: PUERTO RICO ENCASED CENTS or "Porto" Rico; or P. R. Also, SLQ "LIBERTAD" tokens not listed in our Jan/Feb article. ac_jcrespo@uagm.edu.

WANTED: Food Stamp tokens. Particularly western states or the older, non-standard issues. Please write or email before sending anything. Thank you. John Ostendorf, johnoste64@gmail.com, 4 Brisa Place, Hot Springs Village, AR 71909.

Token and Medal Society Membership Application

Name_____ Email _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Annual Dues	Life Membership *
[ ] $33 (within US)	[ ] $1200 (within US)
[ ] $45 (Canada)	[ ] $1600 (outside US)
[ ] $65 (Elsewhere)	**after 3 years as reg. member*
[ ] $15 (under 18 receives *Journal*)	
[ ] $15 (associate of TAMS member receives no *Journal*)	

Collecting interests_____

Other memberships_____

I hereby apply for membership in the Token and Medal Society. I enclose a check for annual dues for the current calendar year (or for life membership). I understand my membership includes a subscription to the TAMS Journal.

Signature_____ Date_____ Sponsor_____

Send to: TAMS
P. O. Box 20196
El Cajon, CA 92021

Office Use Only App. recd_____
Reg. mbr. #_____ Pymt. recd_____
Life mbr. #_____ Published_____

Writing for *The TAMS Journal*

Articles

Should be relevant to tokens, medals, or exonumia, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where and when. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com. The journal reserves the right to edit all items for form or content. As a guide to the general style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.tamsjournal.com.

Images

Should be of a resolution 300dpi or higher. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to the *TAMS Journal* for reproduction, but only with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (GIF, PNG, PSD, etc.).

Author's Biography

Authors interested in providing the information may submit a brief biography (place of birth, hobby interests and affiliations, numismatic awards, etcetera).

Annual Awards

Each author published in the *TAMS Journal* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for submissions: April 1, 2023

Info for Advertisers

Rates

Rates are for digital (preferred—PDF, JPG, or similar, 300dpi minimum) copy. Advertisers must supply all text and art work, though layout/artwork may be arranged with the editor at likely additional charge in advance.

Insertions to accompany mailed copies of the journal within the envelope are available upon advance arrangement with the editor. Full and half-page ads may use a bleed (additional .125" outside the trim line) at no additional charge.

Size	1 Issue	3 Issues	6 Issues
Full page (7.5" X 10")	$240	$660	$1250
1/2 Page (7.5" X 5")	$120	$330	$675
1/4 Page (3.75" X 5")	$60	$165	$330
1/8 Page (3.75 X 2.5")	$35	$85	$175

Rates for inside front and back cover, and outside back cover are reserved and negotiated separately. Ads may be changed with each issue. Advertisers must accept that cancellations of three- and six-issue contracts will be rebilled at the per-issue rate.

Files should be made available to the editor prior to the deadlines, and while the *TAMS Journal* makes every effort to assure timely receipt in readers' hands, such is not guaranteed. If a specific date is critical to the placement of the submittal into a specific issue, please ensure early communication with the editor so they can provide confirmation of expected mailing dates.

Deadlines per issue date:	
January-February	December 1
March-April	February 1
May-June	April 1
July-August	June 1
September-October	August 1
November-December	October 1

Restrictions

All advertisers in *TAMS Journal* must subscribe to the Token and Medal Society's code of ethics. The editor has the right to reject any advertising that is felt not in keeping with the objectives of the society. All ads are priced on a cash-in-advance basis. For further information email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com.

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Steve Hayden

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These are a few of the 2,200+ items we have sold on eBay in just the last 90 days. To find out what else you are missing see our daily eBay auctions under seller ID stevehayden starting at only $0.99.

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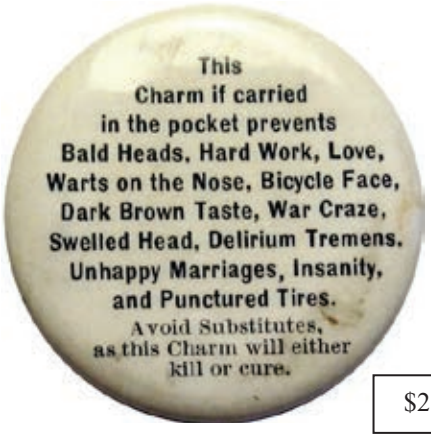

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$1,775

$1,185

$922

$316

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$242

Whether buying or selling contact

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